ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 40,068—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1894.

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The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Points of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
† SUTLEJ	4295	800	W. Worcester	20th Jan.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	27th "
CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Pardist	3rd Feb.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	10th "
† SUTLEJ	4295	800	W. Worcester	17th "
B.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. R. Daniell	24th "
‡ GANGES	4214	800	G. W. Atkinson	3rd March.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5813	1000	M. de Horne	10th "
† SUTLEJ	4295	800	W. Worcester	17th "
B.I. CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Pardist	24th "
‡ GANGES	4295	800	G. Atkinson	31st "
B.I. OCEANA	6973	1200	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3099	500	H. Weighell	14th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st "
† ASSAM	3289	700	T. F. Creery	28th "
B.I. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
† SIAM	3099	500	H. Weighell	12th "
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
‡ These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

TUESDAY 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
March 20	Peninsular	3045	1200	A. C. Loggin.
April 17	Shannon	4189	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Apsagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

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Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

February 7th	February 21st	March 7th,
March 21st	April 4th	April 18th.

In addition to the above CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th January 1894.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

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Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ELBE	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Feb.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	1,194	750	1st March.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,253	350	9th Feb.
POSEIDON	A. Felbor	3,978	500	9th March.

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

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BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th February.

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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 15, 1894.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

[redacted] FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL

[redacted] Bombay
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[redacted] ecuptes
[redacted] an Ex-
[redacted] comfort
[redacted] to
[redacted] Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, January 17, 1894.

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GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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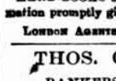

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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 20th January, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

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FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,698 tons, on the 25th January, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 29th January, 1894, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th January, 1894. Agents.

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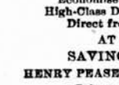

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THE TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL MEETING of the Suscribers to the Fund will be held at the Office of the Fund, No. 1, Grant's Lane, Calcutta, at 3 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 24th February, 1894, to receive the Report of the Directors, and to consider such other matters as may be brought forward.

By Order of the Directors.
SYKES & Co.,
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J. and R. SHORROCK, Darwin, Lancashire,

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Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
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OR LIFE DROPS.

Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.
Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless, imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret uses of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of a Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. EPPS has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in tin, and packed like, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

TRANSPOSING PIANOFORTES.

THESE PIANOS are built of Iron, and are now Manufactured on the most Improved principles. By moving a Button under the Keyboard, the Tone of the Piano may be raised or lowered instantly as required, an immense advantage in Accompaniments to Singers or to other Musical Instruments.

WE INVITE INSPECTION,

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co. 488, High Holborn, LONDON.

A CONTRACT OF FORFEITURE

THE MOST PRACTICAL GUARANTEE.

PERFECTION ASSURED.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, the Practical Watch Manufacturers of Bombay and Poona, claiming as they do a pre-eminent position for their WATCHES, and guaranteeing, superlatively, the VERY BEST VALUE, propose to enter into a compact for the purchase of any of their MODEL WATCHES, with a view to proving in the most practical manner possible the immense superiority of their Pocket Watches over the thousands of Machine-made Watches now so extensively offered to the Public.

They agree to give to an approved or known Customer one of their PERFECTION WATCHES for trial for a month, and if after the expiration of this period the Watch has been found to have kept time within one minute, the price of the Watch becomes due; but if, on the other hand, the Watch has varied over one minute, they agree not only to forfeit their claim to the value of the Watch but to

FORFEIT THE WATCH.

Under such an arrangement one cannot possibly get away from the fact that nothing but STERLING VALUE is offered; and it unquestionably proves the unbounded confidence this Firm has in the recommendation of their productions in Watches.

Messrs MARCKS & Co, Limited would not be flattering themselves in stating that they are the ONLY FIRM of Watch Manufacturers in India which is in a position to undertake such a risk.

ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES FORWARDED FREE BY POST.

MARCKS & CO., LD.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

Purveyors in Cairo to the KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—	Rs. a.	
Khedivial, 50 in a tin box	6 8	per 100
Extra Fine, G. F., 100 in a tin box	5 0	"
Rameses, 25 in a paper box and 500 in a tin box	4 0	"
Fleur d'Orient, 100 in a tin box	3 8	"
Non Plus Ultra, 100 "	3 0	"
Best Egyptian, 100 in a paper box and 600 in a tin box	2 8	"

HAVANA CIGARS—	Rs. a.	
El Diploma, 25 in a box	3 0	per 100
Cordelia, 50 "	5 0	"
La Odaliska, 50 "	5 0	"
Vera, 25 "	7 0	"
Sins Rival, 50 "	7 8	"
Mi Reina, 50 "	6 0	"

AMERICAN EAGLE—

Rothschilds, 25 in a box	2 12	"
Regalia del Principe 100 "	7 8	"

SPECIALITY OF TURKISH TOBACCO.

Yenidje, Extra Flowers in ½ lb. tins, Rs. 6-0-0 per lb. Turkish in ¼ lb. tins, Rs. 4-8-0 per lb.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Smoker's Requisites of All Kinds.

ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

TOBACCO RESEMBLES WHISKY

in one respect, no matter how fine the quality, both are considerably better when matured. We guarantee that the fine Virginian Tobacco from which

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

is made has laid in bond the requisite time, consequently

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

is the only Tobacco that justifies the term RARE OLD BONDED, and is, therefore, we claim superior to any other Pipe Tobacco before the Public.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.

RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

THACKER & CO., LTD.

BOMBAY

WE HAVE NOW THE HONOUR OF SUPPLYING OVER 100 MESSES AND CANTEENS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Your Crest correctly Engraved on Steel
And Embossed on a half-ream of best quality Note Paper, with square Envelopes to match,
for Rs. 16.

Your Monogram artistically Engraved on Steel
And Embossed on a half-ream of best quality Note Paper, with square Envelopes to match,
for Rs. 16.

Before Engraving Dies of Crests and Monograms, a PENCIL SKETCH is forwarded FREE OF CHARGE, and sunk in Steel when approved of.

STAMPING AND EMBOSSING
From Customers' own Dies, or from Dies already on hand.

	ANY COLOUR.	
PER 100	IMPRESSIONS	Annas 8
PER 1,000	"	Rs. 5 0
	GOLD, SILVER, OR BRONZE.	
PER 100	IMPRESSIONS	Rs. 2 0
PER 1,000	"	" 17 0
	GOLD AND COLOURS.	

Charges according to amount of work.

VISITING CARDS.

100 GENTLEMEN'S CARDS, one line with Plate	Rs. 3 0
100 LADIES' CARDS, one line with Plate	" 5 0

Other lines, such as Address and Club, charged Re. 1 per line extra.
THIS RATE IS FOR THICK OR THIN CARDS.
We prefer keeping Steel Dies and Card Plates on hand; we are then accountable for their preservation from rust, scratches, or loss.

To OFFICERS of the Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Medical

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE & DIRECTOR ..... MR. HARRY STANLEY.

ENORMOUS SUCCESS OF
HARRY STANLEY'S
COMIC OPERA & BURLESQUE COMPANY.

Successful Beyond Anticipation.
Every Seat Reserved.
Large Audiences Delighted.
The Corps de Ballet Encored no less than FIVE times.

THIS SATURDAY EVENING,
For The Last Time,
"THE VICAR OF BRAY."

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:

The "Bombay Gazette" says:—It was a most interesting and refreshing Performance. Scope becoming to fashion. The Opera is magnificently staged; music fashion. Scenes of scenes as the most finished productions seen in Bombay for 3 years.

The "Times of India" says:—The Stanley Opera Company have probably never been seen to greater advantage than in "The Vicar of Bray."

MONDAY NEXT, 22ND JANUARY,
Gilbert and Sullivan's Latest Success,
"UTOPIA" (Limited), or The Flowers of Progress.
Box Office at Mitchell's (Medows Street).
Prices as Usual. T. EMPSON, Manager.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE FIRST CONCERT OF THE SEASON
1893-94
Will be given in the
TOWN HALL,
On WEDNESDAY, the 24th of JANUARY,
AT 8·30 P.M.

PART I. MISCELLANEOUS.
PART II. "COME LET US SING." (Mendelssohn).

SOLOISTS:—

Mrs. COLLIE.	Mr. CHISHOLM.
Miss PRITCHARD.	Mr. MANT.
Miss SCHMUCK.	HERR SCHMUCK.
Miss SWIFT.	Mr. WHITELEY.
Miss TUDBALL.	

Plan of Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, now open.
Reserved Seats ..... Rs. 3.
Unreserved " ..... Re. 1.

ORPHEAN DRAMATIC CLUB.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS,
In AID of the
ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING FUND,
On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 25TH and 26TH JANUARY, 1894,
at the
NOVELTY THEATRE,
Under the Patronage and in the Presence of
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, and LADY HARRIS.
"THE LAST OF THE PIGTAILS."

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ:

Sir Noah Starchington, a Relic of the Old School	Mr. W. L. SHAW.
Mr. Swellington, a Gent of the New School	" A. E. BICE.
Doddles, an Old Servant	" J. P. MACKESON.
Lady Starchington, a Modern Belle	Mrs. CRUICKSHANK.
Mrs. Swellington, a Prim	Miss THORBURN.
Tabitha Fidget, a Housekeeper	Mrs. BICE.
Jane, Housemaids	Miss FLOWER.
Susan, Housemaids	" THOUSDELL.

To be Preceded by a
Farce, entitled "CHISELLING."

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ:

Larkspur, a Sculptor	Mr. A. E. BICE.
Trotter, his Man-Servant	" A. W. WISE.
Mr. Simcoe	" E. REID.
Mrs. Piper, a Landlady	" W. L. SHAW.
Kate, Simcoe's Niece	Miss SAVAGE.

During the Interval Miss PEIDRAZA will play on the Violin a Selection from "Il Trovatore," by Alard.

By kind permission of Colonel SCOTT and Officers the STRING BAND of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry will be in attendance.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—

	Rs.
Orchestra Stalls	3
Dress Circle	2
Back Seats	1

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-Price
Doors Open 8-30 P. M. Performance to Commence at 9 P. M.
Plan of Theatre at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., where Seats may be Reserved.
T. A. SAVAGE, Stage Manager. ALFRED E. BICE, Business Manager.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW,
1894,
TO BE HELD ON THE ESPLANADE,
In connection with
LADY HARRIS'S FANCY FAIR,
THURSDAY 1st, and FRIDAY 2nd, FEBRUARY

H. E. The Right Hon. LORD HARRIS, G.C.I.E.
COMMITTEE AND JUDGES:

Colonel HUMFREY.	Major BLOMFIELD, D.A.A.G
Major WOODROW, R.A.	Surgeon-Major MARTIN.
Captain ROSS.	Captain GOTT.
Dr. BULL.	Lt. Colonel NEWSOM.
H. W. BUCKLAND, ESQ.	CECIL GRAY, ESQ.
C. A. E. BRATTY, ESQ.	

Honorary Secretary—R. A. WILLIS, ESQ.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.
To the Prize Fund to be paid to the Honorary Secretary.

CLASSES FOR HORSE SHOW, 1894.

1. Pairs of Horses or Ponies in Harness.
2. Single Horses in Harness.
3. Single Ponies in Harness.
4. Teams.
5. Tandems.
7. Chargers—Walers or English.
8. Chargers—Arabs or C. Bs.
9. Hunters—Horses or Mares up to 13 stone and over.
10. Hunters—Horses up to less than 12 stone.
11. Hunters—Ponies under 14 hands.
12. Hunters—The property of Members of the Bombay Hunt and regularly ridden with the B. H.
13. Pole Ponies—Regularly played in Bombay.
14. Ladies' Horses—Constantly ridden as such and to be ridden by Ladies.

COMPETITIONS:

15. For Best Jumper in Classes 9, 10 and 12.
16. For Best Jumper in Class 11.
17. For Highest Jump.
19. Driving Competition—Pair and Single.
20. Driving Competition—Ladies, Single Horse or Pony.

Entrances for all Single Horses .....Rs. 2
" " Pairs or Tandems.. " 3
" " Teams ..... " 5
1st Prize in each Class...A Silver Cup.
2nd do. Do.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS, stating qualifications, for the POST of MAGISTRATE or FOUZDARI MUNSIFF in Junagadh, at a monthly salary of Rs. 150 to Rs 200, will be received in the Office of the Judicial Councillor, Junagadh, up to the end of this month.
10th January, 1894.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) .....Rs. 12
Single Copy .....As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that THUCKER RAMJEE VERRIEE, the Sole Surviving Trustee of THUCKER LUDHA LUKHMIDAS, has contracted to SELL to HAI GUNGABAI, Widow of JAIRAM OODHAVJEE,

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Cavel Street without the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring about 103 3-9 square yards, assessed by the Bombay Municipality, under Ward No. 2384, and Street No. 201, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the East and on the South by a public road, on the West by the property of Davjee Ramjee, and on the North by the property hereinafter secondly described; and

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Cavel Street without the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring about 128 square yards, assessed by the Bombay Municipality, under Ward No. 2384, and Street No. 201, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by a public road, on the West by the property of Sundoor Valjee, and on the South by the property hereinbefore firstly described, and which said firstly described hereinbefore described properties have been in the occupation of the tenants of the said Thucker Ramjee Verriee.

All persons having any claim to or interest in the said properties or either of them by way of sale, gift, inheritance, lien, mortgage or otherwise howsoever, should make the same known to the Undersigned at their Office (No. 79, Meadows Street, Fort), within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.—Dated this 18th day of January, 1894.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & MOTILAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.
2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to nearly Seven and three quarter Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.
3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

DOUGLAS STEWART,
Acting Secretary.

N.B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
SCRAP IRON AND STEEL FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gunpowder) on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 11 different descriptions of SCRAP IRON and STEEL, aggregating about 312 Tons, now lying in the Permanent Way Yard, Ward Bunder, Mazagon, where the same may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers must be made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned), and be sent in accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 5 per Ton up to a maximum of Rs. 1,500 as Security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and all lots must be removed within two months from date of notification.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Store-keeper.
General Store-keeper's Office, Parel, 9th January, 1894.

THE ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, BROACH.

ધી આલ્ફરેડ મેન્યુફેક્ચરીંગ કંપની, લીમીટેડ, ભરૂચ.

NOTICE is hereby given, in pursuance of Section 186 of the Indian Companies Act 1882, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above named Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, at Broach, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of January, 1894, at 4 of the clock (Madras Time), in the Afternoon, for the purpose of having an Account laid before them, showing the manner in which the Winding Up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator; and also, pursuant to Section 190 of the said Act, of determining by Extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the Books, Accounts and Documents of the company and of the Liquidator thereof shall be disposed of.—Dated this 22nd day of December, 1893.

JOHN R. GREAVES,
Liquidator.

THE ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી આલ્બર્ટ એડવર્ડ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, in pursuance of Section 186 of the Indian Companies Act 1882, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above named Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, at Broach, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of January, 1894, at 3 of the clock (Madras Time), in the Afternoon, for the purpose of having an Account laid before them, showing the manner in which the Winding Up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator; and also, pursuant to section 190 of the said Act, of determining by Extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the Books, Accounts and Documents of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof shall be disposed of.—Dated this 22nd day of December, 1893.

JOHN R. GREAVES,
Liquidator.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been Granted to the Administrator General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge.

HARRY LAWRENCE GORDON, late a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Bombay Lancers.
JOHN ROBERTS PLACE, late Assistant Collector, Karachi.
ANTONIO MARIA REBELLO, late of Goa, Portuguese Inhabitant.
MICHAEL WILFRED HEARNS, late Guard, North-Western Railway, Sukkur.
A. W. KELLY, late Overseer, Military Works Department, Zhob Division.
ALEXANDER DE SA, late Subedar Major, 1st Bombay Grenadier Regiment.
EDWARD HALFPENNY, late of the Government Telegraph Department, Satara.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the Undersigned at his Office within one month from the date of this Advertisement. At the Expiration of the said period the Assets of the Estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT CARNAC,
Administrator General.
Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 30th December, 1893.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.—No. 50.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, up to 12 Noon (local time), on each of the Dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified below:—

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above Officer.

Description of Articles.	Tender & Schedule.	Date of Invitation of Tender.
For one year commencing from 1st April, 1894.		
Boat Tonnage for Bombay	98 & 100	25th January 1894.
Hired conveyance	98 & 100	
Country Carts	98 N.	
For one and three years commencing from 1st April, 1894.		
Tubs, iron, galvanized, with Lids	98 & 100	29th January 1894.
Tubs, iron, galvanized, without Lids		

JOHN HIBBERT, Colonel,
Commissariat Storekeeper-General.
Bombay, 15th January, 1894.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.—No. 49.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, upto 12 Noon (local time), for the Supply of SUGAR for RATIONS and HOSPITALS, at Stations and in quantities noted below, on 23rd January, 1894, for one and three years. Contracts commencing from 1st April, 1894.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above Officer.

Stations of delivery.	Estimated annual Requirements. For Rations.	For Hospitals.	Remarks.
Bombay	60,000	4,500	
Deolalee	45,000	2,500	
Khandalla	6,500	1,000	
Poona	1,85,300	11,300	
Ahmednaggar	50,000	2,000	
Satara	12,250	500	
Aden	1,17,000	5,000	
Karachi	72,000	3,000	
Hyderabad (Sind)	27,000	1,400	
Mhow	1,20,000	7,000	
Nusseerabad	55,000	2,000	
Neemuch	40,000	1,500	
Deesa	70,000	3,900	
Ahmedabad	16,000	1,500	
Mount Abu	10,000	900	
Jubbulpore	50,800	5,000	
Saugor	27,000	1,100	
Pachmarhi	7,500	600	
Kamptee	75,000	5,000	

F. FORTEATH, Lieut.,
for Comt. Storekeeper-General.
Comt. Storekeeper-Genl's. Office, Bombay, 15th January 1894.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 96 OF 1891.

MOWJEE CULLIANJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Falkland Road, outside the Fort.....Plaintiff.

VERSUS

NENBAI, Widow of JAITHA PADAMSEY SHAMJEE, MOORJEE NARRON VASTA, all of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants residing at Dariathan Road, outside the Fort, DYAL MOWJEE, residing at Falkland Road, outside the Fort, and The Honorable FRANCIS LAW LATHAM, Her Majesty's Advocate-General for Bombay .....Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, bearing date the first Day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before G. H. Farran, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-fourth day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, at the hour of Three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:

LOT NO. 1.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff Mowjee Cullianjee, and the Defendants, Shamjee Moorjee and Narron Vasta, the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Thucker Jaitha Padamsey, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mody Bazar or Canse Syed Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Ninety-three square yards or thereabouts, and Assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 53, and now under Ward No. 1390, 1391, Street Nos. 222, 226, 226 A., and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by Canse Syed Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the property Lot No. 2, hereinafter described, and on or towards the North by the house of Purmanund Nursey, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mowjee Cullianjee.

LOT NO. 2.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Mowjee Cullianjee, and the Defendant, Shamjee Moorjee and Narron Vasta, the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Thucker Jaitha Padamsey, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mody Bazar or Canse Syed Street, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement One Hundred and six square yards and six-ninths of another square yard, or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Bombay, under Collector's Old No. 701, Collector's New No. 811, Old Survey No. 489, New Survey No. 2773, and by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 1388-1389, Street No. 216 (70 and 72 A. and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by Cazee Syed Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by Lot No. 1, being the property hereinbefore described, and on or towards the South by the house of Nursey Muljee and Gocul Muljee, and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mowjee Cullianjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 1st day of December 1893.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

THE VIENNA RESTAURANT.

BREAKFASTS, tiffins, and dinners, also per Plate, will be supplied at MODERATE RATES. Also Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Chocolate, Turkish Coffee, Russian Punch are obtainable from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street. Private Arrangements can be made per month on application to the above.

C. HIRSCH.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of English and French Confectionery, Chocolate and Chocolate Creams, Cocoa, Nougat, Sugar Almonds, and Parisians, &c., &c. Also Ices, Wines and Spirits of the best quality, to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.

C. HIRSCH.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 6, BELL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

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TO-DAY.

Arrival of Lord Elgin, Apollo Bunder, Presentation of an Address from the Municipal Corporation.
Reception at Government House to Lord and Lady Elgin, 10 p.m.
Presentation of an Address to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Elphinstone College, noon, and departure per mail steamer.
Bombay Sailing Association.
Stanley Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.
Anjuman-e-Elmi-o-Farsi Conversational Meeting, New High School, Fort, 5 p.m.
Aryan Social Union Lecture, People's Free Reading Room, Fort, 8 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Ormidale and Kt. of St. George left the dock on Thursday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Henry Bolckow entered the dock on Thursday, and the s. s. Gudaveri and Thorndale left it on Thursday, and the s. s. Stolzenfels, yesterday.

SHIPICHAWL FAIR.—This annual fair will begin to-morrow and last for three days in Shipichawl, opposite the Moolji Jetha's Market.

THE GOLPADEVI FAIR.—The annual Golpadevi Temple Fair and the palanquin procession will take place at Worlee, Koliwada, to-morrow.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The String Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play at the Yacht Club at and after dinner on Monday next.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE BIBLIOTHEQUE DINSHAW PETIT.—The annual soiree of the Cercle Litteraire will be held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, on Saturday, the 3rd proximo.

A BOY ENTICED AWAY AND ROBBED.—Ganga, a Hindoo woman, residing at Duncan Road, has reported to the police, that her son, aged five years, was on Thursday last, enticed away and robbed of a silver waist chain, of the value of Rs. 5.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next regular mail from India for the Australian Colonies will be forwarded, via Tuticorin and Colombo, instead of by P. & O steamer from Bombay. Mails will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, at 7 p.m., on Monday, the 22nd instant.

DEMONSTRATION TO MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI, M.P.—The graduates and under-graduates of the Elphinstone College will present an address to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., at 12 noon, to-day, and will then escort him to the Apollo Bunder. Graduates are requested to appear in academic costume.

POLICE NOTIFICATION.—We would draw the attention of those interested in the reception at Government House, Malabar Point, and the landing of the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, to-day to the police notifications on these subjects in our advertisement columns.

SEVERELY BURNT.—Moosabie Davidin, aged twenty-seven years, residing at Parel Road, and employed at Messrs. Richardson and Creddase, while engaged in pouring water on a fire, accidentally slipped and fell into the fire on his right side, sustaining severe burns. He was conveyed, to the J. J. Hospital, for treatment.

FALL OFF A WINDOW.—Jina, a woman, aged twenty-two years, residing on the 2nd storey of a house, at Chuckla Street, while placing some clothing to dry on a window, on Thursday forenoon, accidentally lost her balance and fell on to the road, a distance of about twenty-three feet, sustaining injuries to her head and body. She was removed to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital and treated.

ARRIVAL.—Matoobhoy Huzur, the Dewan of Marai, accompanied by four followers, arrived in Bombay, on Thursday morning, and is now staying in Mr. Lakhmidass Khimji's bungalow, at Dongersey Lane.—Koomar Shri Lukooba, the grandson of the Raja of Jamnagger, accompanied by five followers, also arrived on the same day in Bombay, and is putting up in the same bungalow.

THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.—"The Vicar of Bray" continues to draw large and appreciative audiences, at the Gaiety Theatre, and encouraged by this success Mr. Stanley will probably continue "The Vicar" for a few evenings more. The popularity of this opera in Calcutta was so great that it ran for seventy-five consecutive nights. On Thursday and Friday evenings the different members of the Company combined to contribute to the success of the piece with greater advantage than on the occasion of the first performance.

THE ORPHEAN DRAMATIC CLUB.—Next Thursday and Friday evenings the members of this newly-formed Club will place on the boards of the Novelty Theatre the drama "The Last of the Pigtails." It is to be preceded each evening by the amusing farce of "Chisselling." The *dramatis personæ* created a favourable impression when they appeared early in the season, and as the performances are being given in aid of St. George's Hospital Nursing Fund they should certainly be rewarded with good houses on both nights. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Harris have signified their intention to be present at one of the performances.

HOSPITAL FLOWER MISSION.—Friends, Native and European, of the above Mission, who have gardens, are earnestly requested to send cut flowers to the undermentioned ladies who reside nearest their vicinity, viz.—On Monday mornings to Mrs. Davies, Government Telegraph Office, Esplanade; on Tuesday mornings to Mrs. George Hill, Middle Colaba; on Wednesday mornings to Miss Bapiy, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill; on Thursday mornings to Miss Pilcher, Victoria Road, Byculla, on Friday mornings to Miss Crittall, C. M. S., "The Lodge," Girgaum, for distribution in the European General, Cama, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and Military Hospitals, and Lunatic Asylum.

DEATH OF A CONVICT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the Common Jail, regarding the death of a Mahomedan convict, named Ameer Mahomedji. The deceased was undergoing a term of rigorous imprisonment for five years, passed on him by Mr. W. B. Baker, Sessions Judge of Naisick, on the 12th August, 1890, under Section 326 of the Criminal Code. On the 4th November, 1892, Ameer was transferred from the Thana Jail to the Common Jail, and on the 22nd November, 1893, was admitted to the Jail Hospital, suffering from pneumonia. Subsequently symptoms of phthisis were observed; he grew worse, and died at 2 a.m., yesterday. A verdict of death from phthisis was recorded.

CAUSING HURT.—Constable Williamson, of the Harbour Police, yesterday, placed Gojia Yennoo, a bostman, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on a charge of causing hurt to Pandoo Nanoo, another boatman. At the Carnac basin the two boatmen fell out with regard to the position of their boats, and during the fight the accused hit the complainant on the head with a piece of wood, which knocked him down on the ground. He was at once removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he was treated by Dr. Easdon, the House Surgeon. Before his Worship, the accused admitted that a quarrel took place, but said that he had not hit Pandoo. He could not account for the hurt caused to the complainant. On the evidence, his Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of fifty rupees, or three weeks' rigorous imprisonment in default. Thirty rupees were ordered to be paid to complainant from the fine as compensation.

MISS BOOTH'S HOLINESS MEETING.—At the Salvation Army Hall, at Bori Bunder, last night, a holiness meeting was led by Col. Ruhani (Miss Lucy Booth). A table in the centre of the hall was covered in the manner usual at such meetings, while rows of forms were ranged round it for the officers, soldiers, and congregation. At 7-30 the Colonel entered, accompanied by her Chief Secretary (Major Jai Bai) and Private Secretary (Staff Capt. Narani). Miss Booth who was received with a volley of hearty "Amens," appeared symbolical of the giant spirit in a frail body, and eager for the fray, at once opened the meeting by giving out a salvation song "Cleansing for me" a short prayer followed, after which Capt. Tara Bai (Mrs. Steel) spoke on "Bearing the Cross." A chorus was succeeded by a short address by Staff Capt. Narani introducing the Colonel's subject "Looking Back" interspersed with anecdotes. Major Jai Bhai—(*Jai* meaning victory)—then gave a spirited bit of talk on "Fighting" and after several songs the Colonel delivered the advertised lecture, on "Looking Backward," in her customary persuasive and at times passionate style.

GOA NEWS.—Dr. Raphael Pereira, the head of the Medical Department, who lately returned from Portugal, has been appointed a member of the Committee for drawing out new regulations for the Health Department.—A singular case of election tricks occurred on the 7th instant. Mr. Caetano Antonio Xavier Fernandes, of Chorao, one of the highest rate-payers, belonging to the regenerator party, had to attend at Panjim at the appointment of the electoral committee for the forthcoming general election. On the same morning a letter purporting to have been written by his son-in-law at Margao, Mr. Luciano Candido Vegas, was received, announcing the sudden death of his wife. Mr. Fernandes however, left for Pangim before the receipt of the letter. His grandsons who were living at Chorao opened the letter, and read with great dismay of the death of their mother. They immediately hired a boat and started for Margao. On arrival at home they found that their mother and father were dressed ready for an entertainment at a neighbouring house. The sons embraced their mother and with tears of joy told her that they did not expect to see her alive. Mr. Fernandes telegraphed from Pangim and received a reply that there was no foundation for the news. It points to a deplorable state of morality when such tricks are resorted to for party purposes.—Major Faria, and his assistant Lieut. Rodrigues, have been appointed to inspect the police corps, and Major Campos with two assistants in charge of remount for the purchase of horses.—Lieut. Holbecha, the A.-D.-C. in waiting to his Excellency the Governor General, arrived from Lisbon, and has taken charge.—The death of the mother of the Patriarch Archbishop is being commemorated by tolling the bells of all the churches, and solemnising in them the *Officium Defunctorum*.—On the 10th instant, tenders were closed for plying steam launches in the Goa rivers. Iru Camota was the only tenderer.—The cold has disappeared, but there are at present very few indications of the blossoming of the mango and jack trees which usually begins in December and January, so that it is anticipated the crops of these fruits will be scanty this year.—The earnings of the West of India Portuguese Railway for the week ending 16th December last averaged Rs. 208 per mile as compared with Rs. 160 per mile in the corresponding period of 1892. In the following week ending 23rd December the earnings were Rs. 250 per mile against Rs. 181 for the same period in the previous year.—Captains Cesar Augusto Roncon and Feliz Albano Noronha have been decorated with the Military Order of S. Bento de Aviz.—The Bishop of Damaun has introduced the system of collation of parish priests which the Patriarch Archbishop of Goa is gradually abolishing.—The process of the double election of Bardez which was to come up for decision before the Provincial Council, has, owing to the illness of the Chief Secretary, been postponed, though the period for decision expired on the 15th instant.

MASONIC BALL AT THE TOWN HALL.

THE Masonic Ball, under the patronage of the Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, Wr. Br. J. W. Smith, and the Deputy District Grand Master, Wr. Br. Wyniford Barrow, came off at the Town Hall last night and sufficiently justified the sanguine expectations as to its being a thorough success. The double row of massive parallel pillars which traverse the hall, and lend themselves so admirably to decorative display, were set off with a profusion of gay flags and banners, &c., whilst every coign of vantage admitting of a gay exhibition was taken advantage of with artistic taste and skill. The guests were not restricted to any caste or creed, there being no small number of Parsis with chimney pot hats, Hindus and Mahomedans with pugrees richly embroiderad, and sweet-faced Parsi ladies. As for ladies in general there was no dearth, and whirled round as they were by partners emblazoned with the heterogenous decorations of the Masonic craft in all the colours of the rainbow, the scene presented was impressive in no small degree. As for the programme, it was an excellent one, and consisted of twenty-three well-chosen dances, all of which were performed with great zest and spirit to the music supplied by the excellent orchestra of the Bombay Volunteers. There was a substantial supper provided by Mr. D. Borri, and the refreshments were supplied on a liberal scale. This event passed off without a hitch, which is no small compliment to the committee who organized this ball, and especially to the Master of Ceremonies Wr. Brs. Seabrook, Harman, and Pennock. As for Mr. Pennock, who had devoted himself heart and soul to make this occasion exceptionally successful, he has every reason to feel proud of his labours being crowned with success.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY AND LORD LANSDOWNE.

THE proposed draft address to his Excellency the Viceroy, which has just been rejected by the Calcutta Municipality, was as follows :—

May it please your Excellency,—We the Municipal Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta in meeting assembled, venture to approach your Excellency to take leave of you on the eve of your departure from this city, after you have filled for a full time the most dignified and laborious office of Viceroy of the Indian Empire.

It has been the good fortune of your Excellency that your attention to the internal concerns of the Empire has not been distracted by serious foreign complications; you have, however, had to contend with many and grave anxieties, as well as difficulties, connected with the state of the finances of the Empire, and the financial outlook for the future.

While there must of necessity be divergence of opinion as to the remedies which have been suggested or adopted, divergences which must preclude any discussion on the part of a non-political body such as ours, there can be no difference of opinion as to the earnest and devoted attention you have brought to bear on their consideration.

You have, whenever opportunity served, fostered commerce, encourged education, and maintained almost unimpaired that rate of railway extension it was the policy of your predecessor to initiate as a powerful means for developing the resources of the country and improving the condition of the people.

In taking leave of your Excellency, it is our hope that the wide experience you have gained of the requirements of the Empire will bear fruit in other spheres. We are assured that India and her people will always find in your Excellency a sincere and earnest friend, and we beg to wish your Excellency and Lady Lansdowne a pleasant voyage home, and a happy and prosperous future.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY, JANUARY 21.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.—Choral. Cruickshank in E flat.—Hymns 247 and 178 (part 1) 269.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 202 and 160. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Simper in F. Anthem—Ye shall dewell in the land—Stanier.
The offertories are for the Parochial Mission to the Jews.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5-45 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Celebration.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

SAINT STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BANDORA.

10-45 a.m.—(Local time) Matins, Celebration and Sermon,

St. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.
(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
10-30 a.m.—Matins (Parade Service).—Hymns 162, 83 and 212.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
7 p.m.—Evensong (Choral); and Sermon.—Hymns 34, 533 and 168.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 83, 162 and 217.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 172, 82 and 27.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

WILSON COLLEGE.
Sunday evening Lectures.

A Lecture will be delivered in the Hall of the Wilson College, Chaupati, on Sunday evening, 21st January at 6 p.m., by the Rev. Dr. Mackichan. Subject :—Some Characteristics of the Bible. College students and others who understand English are cordially invited to attend these Lectures.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Matins.
7 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral); Sermon by Rev. Fr. Bivens.
11 a.m.—Children's Service (Choral); Instruction by Rev. Fr. Gardner.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral); Sermon by Rev. C. H. Walker.
Daily 6-30 and 7 a m and 8 p.m.
Alms for general expenses.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 83 and 168.
3 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 162, 188 and 232.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon by Rev. W. H. Dixon.—Hymns 257, 291 and 318.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Holy Communion, Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 228, 361 and 528.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

11 a.m.—B. B. & C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Ps. 145. Tune 13.
Hys. 157 and 179 and 227, 2nd tune.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

11 a.m.—Morning Service.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 235, 383 and 291.
Psalms 95, Tune 256.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.
(The Seamen's Church is opposite to the main Entrance o Prince's Dock in Frere Road.)

10 a.m.—Morning Prayer.
4-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Wednesday—7 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Daily Morning Prayer at 7.
Daily Evening Prayer at 5-30.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s. s. York, in the Victoria Dock, on Sunday morning, at eleven o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

CALENDAR—JANUARY 1894.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ..... Jan. 21st. 5h. 27m. p.m.
Last Quarter ..... ,, 28th. 9h. 42m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-rise. H.	M.	Sun-set. H.	M.	High Water. H.	M.	Low Water. H.	M.
Sat. 20	Arrival of Lord Elgin, 9 p.m.	6	37	5	46	9 11	57m 15a	4 4	17m 1a
	Reception at Govt. House to Lord and Lady Elgin.								
	Departure of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., per mail steamer.								
	Presentation of an Address to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., Porch Elphinstone College, noon.								
	Bombay Sailing Association.								
	Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.								
	English mail expected per s. s. Rome.*								
	Departure of English mail per s. s. Sutlej.							5	14m
Sun. 21	Septuagesima Sunday. 1st Battalion, R. B. and C. I. R., Volunteer Rifle Corps, Camp of exercise, at Baroda, opens.	6	37	5	46	10	57m	4	54a
Mon. 22	Departure of Lord Elgin for Calcutta.	6	37	5	47	0 11	0m 50m	6 5	2m 41a
	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.								
	Ward election of a Municipal Councillor, Municipal Office, 5 p.m.								
Tues. 23	Royal Artillery Dance, Colaba.	6	36	5	48	0	41m	6	45m
	Departure of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, on tour					0	39a	6	25a
Wed. 24	Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.	6	36	5	48	1 1	21m 36a	7 7	25m 8a
	Sale of Amritsar Manufacturing Co.'s Mill, (Crawford and Co.'s Rooms), 3 p.m.								
	Bombay Philharmonic Society's Concert, Town Hall.								
Thur. 25	Orphean Dramatic Club, at the Novelty.	6	36	5	49	2 2	0m 12a	8 7	4m 51a
Fri. 26	Orphean Dramatic Club, at the Novelty.	6	36	5	50	2 2	38m 59a	8 8	46m 35a

* Left Aden on Monday, at 7 p.m.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE JARDINE and the HON. MR. JUSTICE RANADE.)

ALLEGATIONS OF BRIBERY AGAINST A DISTRICT DEPUTY COLLECTOR.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* KARIGOWDA BIN MALLANGOWDA.

THIS was an appeal by the Government of Bombay against an order of acquittal passed by Mr. Venkatrao R. Inamdar, Joint Sessions Judge of Bijapur, by which he reversed the conviction of the accused by Mr. R. Knight, first-class Magistrate of Bijapur, of falsely charging Mr. J. M. Cursetji, District Deputy Collector, with having received Rs. 300 as bribe, which induced him to acquit the accused's son in a case then pending against him. Mr. Knight had sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment, which sentence was also reversed by Mr. Inamdar. The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown; Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga, appeared for the complainant; and Mr. Kirkpatrick, with Mr. N. G. Chandawarker, appeared for the accused.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in delivering judgment after hearing the arguments of counsel, said :—The Government of Bombay gave leave to Mr. Jehangir Manakji Kharshadji, who is a Magistrate in the district of Bijapur, to prosecute the accused, Karigowda, for defamation by words spoken by him in reply to questions put by Mr. Monteath at Muddebehal on the 6th December, 1892. The trying Magistrate, Mr. Knight, framed heads of charge under Sec. 211 and 500 of the Indian Penal Code, but at the end of the trial struck out the head under Secs. 500, and convicted and sentenced the accused under Sec. 211. The Sessions Judge, Mr. Venkatrao Inamdar, in appeal held that Sec. 211 was inapplicable, and that the case fell under Sec. 500. He acquitted the accused on the ground that the defamatory statements, though not proved to be true, were made in good faith, so that exception 8 to the definition of Sec. 499 applied in his favour. This exception applies to an accusation made in good faith to some one having lawful authority over the person accused with respect to the subject matter of accusation. The defamation consists of statements to the effect that Mr. Jehangir himself accepted a bribe of Rs. 300 from the hands of the accused as an inducement to acquit Sangaubassapa, accused's son, of an offence which Mr. Jehangir was trying. At the time the words were uttered, Mr. Monteath was, and is now, Assistant and District Magistrate of Bijapur. Questions having been raised under the circumstances in which the words were uttered as to which section—Sec. 211 or Sec. 500—the charge should specify, and as to whether the onus of proving the truth of the words lies on the prosecution or the defence, and also as to whether the speaker had any privilege, qualified or absolute, it is necessary to consider what capacity Mr. Monteath filled at the time he elicited the answers from Karigowda. Some petitions charging Mr. Jehangir, the complainant, with bribery had been received by the Government of Bombay, which forwarded them to Mr. Fleet, the Revenue and Police Commissioner. This official, on the 29th October, 1892, sent them to Mr. Monteath, who is addressed as Collector and District Magistrate, for inquiry and report, with directions to take evidence in support of the charges if the petitioners persisted in them, and to give Mr. Jehangir full opportunity of rebutting them. Mr. Monteath, after this "preliminary inquiry," as Mr. Fleet called it, was to submit a report. As it does not appear that Mr. Monteath had any special authority to issue orders to the District Magistrate in the matter of the alleged taking of bribes, unless Mr. Fleet had been commissioned by the Governor in Council to convey the sanction of the Government under Sec. 197 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to the District Magistrate taking cognizance of the offences, and as it seemed that in some sense Mr. Monteath had taken cognizance and recorded the statements of a number of witnesses, we suggested to the Government Pleader that he should take further instructions on the matter. He has since put in a letter from the District Magistrate, stating that at the time he considered that he had received no such sanction, and that, therefore, he could take no Magisterial cognizance. But the Collector's Chitnis has deposed that after the Mamlatdar had been unsuccessful in procuring the attendance of Karigowda, Mr. Monteath sent a letter to the police to produce Karigowda before him, and thus it was that the latter came up to be questioned. Karigowda denied having sent the accusatory petition bearing his name. Then he went on to state how he had paid the bribe. Whatever view may be taken of the legality of the orders to the police to produce the body of Karigowda before Mr. Monteath, I am of opinion that, in the absence of the Government sanction under Sec. 197, we cannot be considered in law as having taken cognizance of the offence by holding his inquiry. The great powers of initiating prosecutions which he holds under Sec. 191 are restricted by the latter section. But this consideration by itself does not determine Mr. Monteath's position. Mr. Jardine, who appears for the complainant, has both for the Government Pleader, contends that Mr. Monteath and Karigowda were in no special relation any more than two people at a dinner table; and it has been suggested by the Government Pleader that Mr. Monteath was at the time he took Karigowda's statement, divested of his Magisterial functions and acting as any person might act whom the Government had commissioned to make inquiries, as, for example, a public servant in Durbar for that purpose. I am of opinion that this view of Mr. Monteath's legal position at the time cannot be entertained. A Magistrate cannot divest himself of his duties at his own will. As explained in the case of the Corrupt Mamlatdars—*In re* Ganesh Sathe, I. L. R., 13, Bombay 600—Magistrates have to use diligence and vigour to repress crime. As Sharra says that he spoke low so that the others could not hear, Hanmanta says he overheard it. These people do not belong to the accused's village; they are mere casual listeners, and as the Magistrate remarks, it is a common and easy thing to invent a conversation at any time, as it is intangible and unconnected with anything that can be examined on. These two witnesses each depose to two other conversations of the same casual sort, in which the accused said he had paid the bribe. This is the common material of false evidence; and even if these talks occurred, it is quite possible that the accused was lying. Karigowda says that he then gave the money to the Kulkarni Tammana, said to be the corrupt go-between, and to a cartman named Girimalla, to take to the complainant at some other village. Khudan and Hanmanta give some incidental, but vague, corroboration to this. Tammana and Girimalla deny it altogether. There is no evidence whatever about the supposed journey, the alleged offer of Rs. 200 to the complainant, the refusal by him, and demand for Rs. 300. Nor do I understand why Karigowda should have made a confidant of Girimalla. Karigowda says he then took Rs. 100 of his own money and added it to the Rs. 200, and on the 20th February, 1892, at Ukal, paid the Rs. 300 to the complainant. There is no corroboration about this Rs. 100. It is admitted by both sides that on the day Mr. Jehanghir is said to have been given the bribe of Rs. 300, viz., the 20th February, the accused caused Rs. 128-6 to be paid to the Marwarri by the hand of some person who has not been called. The Marwarri noted in his book "Rs. 200 peiki," at the request of this person. It is reasonable to construe these words as "out of the Rs. 200;" and I agree with the Magistrate and disagree with the Joint Sessions Judge in inferring that after paying Rs. 25 to a pleader, and paying other expenses, the accused paid back the balance of the Rs. 200 loan. This view is inconsistent with the accused's story about paying it over to complainant. There is no evidence to affirm the accused's statement about the payment of Rs. 300 on the 20th February to the complainant. Tammana who, accused says, went with him into the tent, denies it; so does Girimalla who, is said to have stood outside. The Magistrate was not satisfied with their demeanour. The Judge says they were false witnesses, and, therefore, infers that the accused's story, though uncorroborated about the actual payment of the bribe, and thus not proved, must be true. I do not think this inference is logical or proper. Both Courts place reliance on the statement of the Collector's Chitnis that Tammana, before going to make his statement to Mr. Monteath, told him something about bribery. This piece of evidence is part of the prosecutor's previous conversations, where a casual busybody is brought to conclude the case by putting words into somebody's mouth. The Chitnis was contradicted by Tammana at the time and at the trial, where the words used by Tammana do not appear to have been elicited. The Chitnis represented to the Magistrate that his questioning of Tammana was merely idle and casual. But, as reported by the Chitnis to the Collector, this was not the case. There is discrepancy between the Chitnis's two statements. He told the Collector that he, the Chithis, got the Mamlatdar to send for Tammana because his name was mentioned in the petition. When Tammana was brought, he at first denied in presence of the Mamlatdar that he knew of any case in which money was paid through him to the complainant. Then, apparently, for the fact is not clear, when the Mamlatdar had gone, what the Chitnis afterwards called a voluntary statement, he says was made. "I then asked him if he knew anything of Handargal case (the present case), stating that it was improbable his name would be mentioned there if he knew nothing about the cases. He then admitted before me that money was paid through him in Karigowda's case. I asked him the sum, and he said he did not remember it. I asked him if he knew of any other case. He told me of another case, but I don't remember which it was. He said that in that case a sum of Rs. 800 was paid." In this way the Chitnis makes out that he got an opportunity to admit his own guilt in the present case, and to say something about what seems to be the bribery case, out of which the other appeals arise. At the trial the Chitnis gives a more wavering statement. The above questioning is in no way casual; it is such as might come from a solicitor getting up a case against the complainant. It was either an interference with Mr. Monteath's inquiry, or a careless carrying out of official duty. If the Chitnis was Mr. Monteath's precursor to lay down evidence, the above admissions ought to have been recorded at the time; and we ought to know why the Mamlatdar disappeared just as they were being made, or, if he stayed, why he was not called. Tammana from the first denied that he ever made these admissions; and I see no reason why an unprejudiced mind should believe the Chitnis, rather than the Kulkarni, Girimalla also gives the lie to the accused. If, as the Chitnis suggests, Tammana's name had been given in one of the petitions to Government, afterwards repudiated by the persons whose names were signed thereto, it may be suspected, as the Magistrate points out, that those secret accusers of Mr. Jehangir hoped to get Tammana to support their story. Whether he agreed to do so or not is mere conjecture.

There is happily a means of determining whether Tammana's denial or Karigowda's assertion about the actual payment of the bribe is true. Up till this Saturday, the 20th February, there is no evidence to implicate Mr. Jehangir; of course, that about the actual payment must be carefully examined. The criterion is to be found in the depositions of two witness called by Karigowda, friends of his, fellow-villagers, named Bassapa Dargud and Irappa. They describe the accused and Tammana as being together that Saturday; but as they make no mention of Girimalla, the latter is confirmed in his denial of any knowledge of the bribe. Karigowda is contradicted by his own two witnesses on the most important point of all, the payment of the Rs. 300 to the complainant in the tent. Tammana also being inside and Girimala outside under a tree. Whereas Bassapa and Irappa say they saw Karigowda pay the money to Tammana at Karigowda's lodging, and that Tammana went off by himself with the money to give as a bribe to the complainant. The trying Magistrate points out these notable contradictions, and reasonably infers that if two friends called by the accused to support his story tell an entirely different one, the story may be held to be false. The Joint Sessions Judge, from whom in a case of such high importance, as the present, a full and experienced discussion would have helped this Court on this crucial part of the case, observes only as follows about the two inconsistent stories :—"The discrepancies relate to about the two details, and are not important enough to shake the appellant's *bona fides*. There is evidence to show that agents were abroad attempting to tamper with the witnesses for the appellant." About the first sentence I am of opinion that the Magistrate is right, and the Judge is wrong, if this Court were to uphold the Judge's estimation of two wholly unreconcilable stories, no Magistrate or Judge would be safe against false accusations for bribery. As to the second sentence above quoted, I call it unwarranted on the evidence, as there is no suggestion throughout the case that the complainant or his agent ever tampered with either Bassapa, Dargud or Irappa, or went to their village, or in any way communicated with them. These two are treated by the defence as their most reliable and friendly witnesses.

Stripped of prejudice and surmise, the case stands thus. There is no corroboration of Karigowda's story about the payment of the Rs. 300 at the tent. It is utterly denied by the complainant, by Girimalla, and by Tammana. It is in consistent with the story told by Bassapa and Irappa. It was started in a petition sent to the Government by post, which nobody will own; and it would probably have been heard no more of, if Mr. Monteath, upon Karigowda's refusal to attend his Camp, and his later denial of the petition being his, had ceased to make inquiry. About the parentage of the petition we have no information. It is obvious that if a man in a written petition makes a false charge against a Magistrate of taking bribes, he is put in an awakward position when such petition is inquired into, and must either disown it, or adhere to the false statements and try to prove them.

As noticed earlier in this judgment, the Joint Sessions Judge, while recording that the charge of bribery is not proved against the accused Magistrate, treats it as if it were, and reverses the conviction of the man that made it. The Judge seems to act on conjecture and surmise rather than evidence; and this may possibly have been caused by the fact that a number of depositions made by other people accusing this Magistrate of taking other bribes, made before Mr. Monteath, form part of the record of the present case. They must, of course, be entirely excluded from our judicial consideration of the present charge. In another recent case, where another Magistrate was accused of improper behaviour about a purchase of land in his district, we had to reverse an acquittal by the Sessions Judge of the person defaming him, and to remove the stigma so placed on the Magistrate. We were of opinion that there was no evidence worthy the name to justify the defamatory article. Mr. Jardine has argued that there is a tendency when a Magistrate is accused of corruption, to assume that he is guilty, and to weigh all the evidence in the scales of prejudice. I think it important therefore, and especially as the reported decisions on corruption show, that even Magistrates experience are liable to very serious mistakes in applying the law against corruption. (*In re* Ganesh Sathe, I. L. R. 13 Bom. 590,600, Queen-Empress *vs.* Magantal, I. L. R. 14 Bom. 115 Queen-Empress *vs.* Chagan *ibid* 331) to point out that the Courts must begin the trial of cases against Magistrates without prejudicing the particular case by admitting irrelevant matters to influence the mind of the Court. As this Court has pointed out in Queen-Empress *vs.* Fakirappa. I. L. R. 15 Bom., 491, 501, this freedom from prejudice is secured by the general rules of the Procedure Code, Section 233, that every charge shall be separately tried. As Lord Blackburn points out in Castro *vs.* the Queen and Owner" in which he wrote as follows :—"As to the Stewards being elected by the public you are possibly ignorant that for several years in succession meetings were held for the election of Stewards and that the only reason for their discontinuance was that it was found impossible to get any besides the Stewards themselves attended such meetings and consequently the then existing Stewards had to remain in office." In the first place, if there is any meaning in this sentence it is that the Stewards themselves admit that the public have the right to exercise annually the power of election or re-election, and that it was understood that when they were originally appointed their term of office was for one year only. In the second place, we should like to see the very natural inference to draw from our correspondent's remarks quoted above was that the Stewards were anxious to allow the public to exercise the right of voting. In arriving at the decision not to hold a public meeting the Stewards place themselves in a very foolish position. They admit—we say "they," for as we remarked at the time, we took Mr. Steward's letter merely to represent the general opinion of the Stewards,—that their office is only for the term of one year and that the public have the right to elect them annually at a general meeting, and yet when the public signify that they wish this meeting to be convened in order to exercise this right, the Stewards practically say that they see no reason why they should do so. Now, to most people the reason would have been plain on the face of it. The conclusion which most people will draw, we regret to say, from such a foolish decision is that the Stewards object to undergo the ordeal of a public meeting and to meet the criticisms and demands that may be put forward at it. Why they should object is not at all clear. More than one correspondent has assured them that the majority of them will be re-elected, which no doubt would be so. Though attempts have been made to import personalities, nothing personal has been intended by us. We write of the Stewards as a body of men who occupy a public position and are therefore open to public criticism. Nothing could be more unwise than this attempt to ignore the racing public, and if the Stewards think that they can afford to do so they are mistaken. Their decision will probably give a new stimulus to the agitation, and the split will be wider than ever.

We learn with regret that Colonel Moore, has withdrawn his name from the list of the Stewards. We are not aware of the exact reason for this step; whether it be that he disapproves of the present agitation or of his late colleagues' decision. We hope it may be the latter and it is the more likely as Colonel Moore's exceptional knowledge of men and affairs must have shown him what a false position the Stewards have placed themselves in. Colonel Moore has rendered long and hard service to racing in this Presidency, and it is an open secret that if there had been a poll, his would have figured at the head of the list. We trust that this retirement is quite temporary, and that when once again Wisdom sits at the Council Board of the Stewards, Colonel Moore will occupy his old seat at her right hand. If the Stewards, seeing the error of their ways, decide after all to hold a general meeting nothing more need be done until they have announced what steps they propose to take regarding the future of racing in Madras. If however, they do not change their minds, the time has now come when something must be done by the public. The first thing to do is to constitute a Madras Turf Club. Then the question arises what are to be the qualifications of the original members? Regular subscribers and "Members of the Madras Club and of the Services" is one suggestion; others would widen it by adding the Gymkhana and one or two of the Clubs of the larger stations in the Mofussil. We prefer the wider limit, but this is detail to be easily settled subsequently. Original members would pay a fixed sum for the first year and after that an annual subscription. Members, other than original, would go up for ballot, pay an entrance donation, and afterwards the annual subscription. All donations and subscriptions would be fixed at a low rate, though if the number of members proved to be large we should like to see it sufficiently high to enable the Club to entertain the services of a gentleman as Secretary who could also undertake the duties of Official Handicapper at all meetings held under the Club Rules. The one main point is that the time is at hand for the institution of a Madras Turf Club. Racing in this Presidency has progressed greatly during recent years, but to-day signs are not absent that a reaction is at hand which this agitation promises to stay. We can see no insurmountable or difficult obstacles whatever in the way of successfully forming a Madras Turf Club. With Madras, Bangalore, Mysore and Hyderabad holding annually first class meetings, not to mention sky meetings at Ooty, and with Secunderabad, Bellary, Wellington, Trichinopoly, Vizianagram and Berhampore holding annually one or more second class meetings, there is ample scope for its administration. Most of these meetings are held at the present time under the W. I. T. C. Rules and there is no reason, why if these rules are approved of, they should not be adopted en bloc. The suggestion of a combined Indian Turf Club has been mooted again in Calcutta. But this, if it ever comes about, should be by the amalgamation of the Turf Clubs of each Presidency. If Madras has none, how can it amalgamate or say anything on the subject? We trust that no time will be lost now in taking steps to institute a Turf Club.—*Madras Mail.*

THE deaths are announced of two veteran generals who rendered good service in our wars of the middle of the century. General Charles Elmhirst, C.B., who died at Horncastle, Lincolnshire, in his se

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No. exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN attending the RECEPTION at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MALABAR POINT, on the 20th Instant, are requested to drive in by the Lower Gate. Their Carriages will be parked outside the Upper Gate and re-enter by the Lower Gate when called for and leave by the Upper Gate.

To facilitate departure Gentlemen are advised to bring with them a Servant besides the Coachman for the purpose of calling their Carriages when wanted.

R. H. VINCENT,
Actg. Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office, Byculla, 18th January, 1894.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that on the occasion of the Disembarkation of the RIGHT HONOURABLE the EARL of ELGIN and KINKARDINE on SATURDAY, the 20th Instant, all Carriages going to the Apollo Bunder must approach by the road passing the Sailors' Home, and no Carriages will be allowed down this Road after 4 P.M.

Those Carriages containing Ticket holders will set down at the entrance to the Pavilion and will be parked on the Lansdowne Road as also the Carriages of those persons not alighting.

Carriages will take up at the Pavilion and pass out by the Sailors' Home.

No full Carriages will be allowed down the Lansdowne Road, that Road being reserved for parking empty carriages.

The Saluting Battery being near the new Reclamation, owners of nervous Horses are advised to send their Carriages to a safe distance by the Lansdowne Road.

R. H. VINCENT,
Actg. Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office, Byculla, 18th January, 1894.

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(*Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.*)
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 19.

In sympathy with the renewed downward movement in the governing markets for that staple, Cotton has been in less demand, especially for export, this week, and prices, though steadier latterly, are somewhat lower. The usual moderate export business has been passing in Seeds, in a steady market, and on the basis of previous rates; but no improvement has taken place in the enquiry from shippers for Wheat, the tone of the market having remained quiet, and prices generally unchanged. Rates of Exchange fluctuated but slightly in the earlier part of the week; but to-day they have been weak and declining, and closed this evening 3-32d. lower for Bank and Private Paper than they ruled a week ago. Four per cent. Government Paper has declined ¼ per cent. Freights close quiet but steady for January February loading, with rates the same as on last Friday, in that position, but a shade lower for more distant shipment. Business in Imports has again been upon a comparatively small scale; and prices of staple Manchester goods are, in some cases barely maintained, though generally unchanged.

MONEY.—The advance in the Presidency Bank's rates on last Thursday indicated the direction in which the monetary current was running; and the Statement of Affairs, issued on Monday, showing a falling off of nearly 80 lakhs in the Cash Balance, at 192 lakhs, realized the anticipation caused by that step on the Directors' part, and confirmed the expectation of an improved trade demand for money after the turn of the year which had been formed. The figures given in the return showed a large diminution in Private Deposits, and a considerable addition to Bills Discounted, and though on the other hand there had been a sensible decrease in Loans, the net increase in trade requirements during the week under notice had reached over 60¼ lakhs. Withdrawals from Government Deposits, both at the Bank's head office and at the branches, further reduced the Cash Balance to the extent of some 20 lakhs. No further change was made in rates at the Bank's board meeting yesterday, and the minimum remains at 5 per cent.

EXCHANGE, as usual on a mail-day, was quiet last Saturday, though, early in the day, there were again buyers of Bank remittance at the closing rates of our last weekly report, and a moderate amount was placed, ready and forward, at 1s, 2 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 29-32d. for Demand. For three months' sight Credits the opening rate was 1s. 3 1-16d.; but no Bills came out thereat, and at one time 1s. 3 1-32d. was available, and was done. On Monday the market opened at 1s. 2 7-8d. Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 29-32d. for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 3 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits, 1s. 3 1-32d. having been done for a moderate amount, for near delivery; but Calcutta rates coming firmer than those current here, our rates for Bank remittance were raised 1-32d., all round, without, however, attracting buyers. A good supply of merchants' Bills then came out at 1s. 2 1-16d. for ready and forward delivery, and the rate then became 1s. 3 3-32d. in either position, at which again we heard of a little being placed; while quotations for Bank Telegraphic and Demand advanced to 1s. 2 15-16d., and 1s. 2 15-16d. to 31-32d., respectively. There was a steady feeling at opening on Tuesday, at 1s. 2 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 15-16d. for Demand; and at 1s. 3 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but a moderate amount of Telegraphic was given for January-February transfer at 1s. 2 15-16d., and of Demand, for the same delivery, at 1s. 2 31-32d. Also Telegraphic, for August transfer, at 1s. 2 7/8d, and 1s. 2 29-32d. Merchants' Bills, however, were again scarce. In Silver, about £20,000 was done at 87¼, for shipment. On Wednesday, 1s. 2 29-32d for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 15-16d. for Demand was quoted in a quiet market at opening; and 1s. 3 3-32d for three months' sight Credits; a moderate business in Bank remittance being reported at the quotations, and a few Credits being placed. A few more transactions in Silver, for near shipment, were reported at 87¼. Yesterday, rates opened at 1s. 2 29-32d for Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 15-16d. for Demand, for Bank remittance, remaining thereat throughout the day, a fair amount having been taken at these quotations. For three months' sight Credits the rate was 1s. 3 3-32d. all day, and a moderate amount was placed thereat, which, for May delivery, 1s. 2 1-16d. was done; but export Bills still remained scarce. To-day the market has been weak and falling throughout, opening nominally at 1s. 2 29-32d. Telegraphic and 1s. 2 15-16d. Demand, for Bank remittance and at 1s. 3 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits; but a stampeds setting in, all in one direction to buy bills for ready and forward, rates gave way rapidly until demand became 1s. 3 27-32d., and Credits 1s. 3d. at which a moderate amount was done, and later on Calcutta rates followed in our market also. The crops this year are generally backward, and export Bills consequently remain scarce, and the Exchange Banks being well supplied with cash, this market closed weak and somewhat demoralized as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 27-32d.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 13-16d.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 29-32d.
Do. 4 do.	1s. 2 15-16d.
Do. 6 do.	1s. 3d.
Credits do.	1s. 3d.
Do. 6 do.	1s. 3 3-32d.
Documents, 3 months' sight	1s. 3 1-32d.
Do. 6 do.	1s. 3 1-8d.
Francs 3 months' sight	1-57½
Do. 6 do.	1-58¼

An announcement in yesterday's papers that Government does not contemplate levying an import duty in connection with the currency reform had apparently no effect either one way or the other, the price of Silver for shipment having been quoted slightly higher.

GOVERNMENT PAPER was quiet but steady last Saturday throughout the day, at 104 5-8 for Fours for Money, and 104 7-16 for Account, these having also been the closing rates for the week. New 3½ per Cents left off at 100¼. On Monday, the market opened weak at 104 9-16 and 104 7-16 for Fours for Money and Account, respectively, and rates soon declined ¼ per cent. in presence of a large reduction in the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay shown by the weekly Return, closing at 104 3/8 to 7-16 for cash, and 104 5-16 for the February settlement; for the new 3½ per cent. Loan. 100¼ was the closing rate. On Tuesday the rates first quoted for Fours were 104¼ for Money, and 104 1-8 for Account; but the tone of the market afterwards became firm, and rates advanced to 104¼ and 104 3-8 in the two positions, respectively, at which they closed, 3½ per Cents. having been quoted ‡ per cent. lower, at 100¼. The market was quiet and unchanged on the following day, the opening quotations for Fours of 104 7-16 for cash; 104 5-16 for the next settlement and 104 3-16 for the March account having been maintained throughout, and ruling at the close. The price of the new 3½ per cent. Loan declined to 100 1-8. Yesterday, the market was steady throughout the day at Wednesday's quotations for Fours leaving off the same in the evening; and with 100 1-8 still quoted for 3½ per Cents. To-day rates for Fours have declined about ‡ per cent., but they rallied a little towards the close, and left off at 104¼ for cash; 104 3-16 for the February settlement; and 104 1-8 for the March account; the closing price for the new 3½ per Cents having been 100¼.

Municipal 5 per Cent Loan is unchanged at 119. Port Trust Bonds are ¼ per cent. higher at 103¼.

SHARES.—There has been rather more movement in this market latterly, mainly in the lines of Cotton Mill and Press Scrip, prices of which have, upon the whole, tended rather in buyers' than in sellers' favour. Compared with our quotations of a week ago we note a decline of Rs. 15 each in Central India, Khandeish, and Oriental Cotton Mill shares; of Rs. 20 in each James Greaves, and Bombay United; of Rs. 10 each in Presidency, Empress, and Connaught; of Rs. 7½ in David; of Rs. 5 each in Victoria, Jivraz Balloo, and New Great Eastern; and of Rs. 3 in Anglo-Indian. On the other hand, Morarji Gokuldas have advanced Rs. 50; Manockji Petit, and Khatao Mucconji Rs. 20 each; Swadeshi, and Ripon, Rs. 15 each; Hyderabad, Rs. 10; and Hindustan, and Queen, Rs. 5 each. In Press shares, Akbar have declined Rs. 100; Sind, Rs. 40; Volkarts, Rs. 95; Mofussil, Rs. 10¼; Broach City, and English, Rs. 7½ each; and Colaba, French, and New Berar, Rs. 5 each; Harvey and Sabapathy have advanced Rs. 25; Bellary, Rs. 15, and Hingoli Rs. 7½; Sorab Woollen Mills are Rs. 6½ higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—There has been only a hand to mouth demand for *Staple Grey Goods* during the past week from the up-country markets; and rates are hardly the same as before, some weakness being observable in a few cases. Stocks are the same as before. In *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey-Red,* and *Printed, Goods* only a small business has been done on the basis of last week's rates. There has been a fair business passing in *Locally Made Goods,* in *Cheddars,* the demand, however, having been of a retail character. *T Cloths, Long cloths* and *Domestics,* are quiet. *Zanzibar Cloth* is neglected. The total Clearances of *Imported Goods* during the week are estimated at about 3,000 packages; those of *Local Goods,* at about 2,000 bales.

YARNS.—The market for *Imported Twist* has remained quiet at previous rates, only a small business having transpired owing to the announcement that Government do not intend to impose a duty on Silver. China buyers of *Bombay Spinnings* here have made a great many offers to-day, but spinners, having become a little firmer from the same cause, have refused them.

A large business has, however, been done in China quotations, particularly 16s.; while 10s. 12s. 20s. and 24s. have also received some attention. The week's sales have amounted to about 4,500 bales, and the market closed steady at the following official quotations:—

Twist	No. 6s	Mule As.	4¼ to 4 5/8	per lb.
"	" 8s	"	4 5/8 " 4¾	"
"	" 10s	"	4 7/8 " 5 1/8	"
"	" 12s	"	5 " 5¼	"
"	" 16s	"	5 5/8 " 5 7/8	"
"	" 20s	"	5 7/8 " 6¼	"
"	" 24s	"	6¼ " 6 5/8	"
"	" 30s	"	6¾ " 7¼	"
"	" 40s	"	8 " 8¼	"

Below we give our usual statement of the shipments of Bombay-spun Yarn to China and Japan for the year just closed, from which it will be seen that, for the first time on record, the current of the trade has receded. Each year hitherto has shown some increase on its predecessor, whereas last year (for reasons which are sufficiently patent to all for we mention here) the missions were less by 95,446 bales than in 1892, to which decrease shipments to China contributed 88,139 bales.

Exports of country-made yarns from Bombay to China and Japan from the year 1877 to 1893.

Period.	To China (Bales of 400 lbs each.)	To Japan (Bales of 400 lbs. each.)	Total Bales.
From 1st Jan. to 31st December..1877...	28,516	142	28,658
Do. 1878...	45,933	1,745	47,678
Do. 1879...	45,530	4,842	50,372
Do. 1880...	63,194	4,527	67,721
Do. 1881...	61,733	7,378	69,161
Do. 1882...	81,434	9,854	91,288
Do. 1883...	94,982	17,421	112,403
Do. 1884...	127,318	13,846	141,164
Do. 1885...	154,517	19,020	173,537
Do. 1886...	199,407	20,543	219,950
Do. 1887...	205,158	39,730	244,888
Do. 1888...	234,071	52,697	286,768
Do. 1889...	254,607	62,230	316,917
Do. 1890...	325,060	37,722	362,782
Do. 1891...	365,038	10,939	375,977
Do. 1892...	385,771	21,445	407,216
Do. 1893...	297,572	14,198	311,770

METALS.—There has been a moderate demand this week for *Copper* and *Yellow Metal,* and both markets have been steady at previous rates. *Iron* has been taken to only a small extent; but quotations are 8 annas per cwt. higher in a steady market.

COAL.—The tendency of the market for this mineral is now downward. A cargo of Nixon's Navigators, for February-March shipments, has been sold at 17½; and January shipment at Rs. 18¼ per ton. Sellers are quoting Powell's for January-February shipment, at Rs. 18¼, and February-March, at Rs. 17¼, per ton; and Davison's West Hartley can be had at Rs. 16½ and Rs. 15½ in the two positions, respectively. We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley	Rs.	(nil)
West Do.	"	17½ per ton.
Australian	"	(nil)
Powell's Duffryn	"	21½ per ton.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—A large business continued to be done in this staple to the close of last week, both by exporters and local spinners, in a steady market, and on the basis of previous rates; but, on re-opening on Monday, the feeling was quiet at a decline of Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy in rates, only a small business being reported in both directions. The market thereafter remained quiet with a small or moderate business passing, in sympathy with the renewed downward course of the New York and Liverpool markets, and a further decline of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy was established; but yesterday a steadier tone again prevailed, and some recovery in rates took place. The total business done by exporters during the week has amounted to about 6,000 bales, consisting mainly of purchases of ready new Oomra descriptions, and Bengal, but including some contracts in Bengal for January, and Broach for March delivery; while the Mills have bought some 7,500 bales of ready new Oomra kinds and Bengal and old Oomras, Dholleras and Bhownuggar, and Dharwar. This evening the market closed quiet, with prices Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 lower than they were a week ago.

The Receipts of Cotton of the new crop during the past week have been 44,000 bales, compared with 34,000 bales received in the week preceding, and 36,000 bales in the corresponding week last year; and the total receipts of new Cotton this season now show an increase of 11,500 bales as against those for the same time in 1892-93.

The official telegraphic reports received on Monday, from the districts were of the same tenor as those to hand in the middle of last week; the weather having continued bright and seasonable; and picking general, but Arrivals still small in the Bengal and Oomrawuttee circles. Picking had partially began at Broach and Dhollera, and was general in the Bhownugger district of the Dhollera circle, where Cotton was arriving in small quantities.

The telegrams to hand yesterday morning reported cloudy and unseasonable weather in nearly all the districts of the Oomrawuttee Cotton circle and a very trifling fell of rain of Oomrawuttee itself, and at Khangaum; but Monday's advice regarding the state of the crop in the other circle were generally confirmed.

The following are to-day's quotation for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, Cost and freight to Liverpool, via Canal without Commission, viz:—

Cotton—		Per candy.—C. & F.	Per lb.
Bengal Fine	(January)	"	191 3 11-16d.
Do. F. G.	"	"	165—3 3-16d.
Do. Good	"	"	136—3d.
Belatee, Fine	"	"	190—3 21-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	"	183—3¼d.
Khandeish, Fully Good.	"	"	181—3 11-32d.
Do. Good	"	"	176—3 3-8d.
Omras F. Goo	January-February	"	185—3¼d.
Do. Good	"	"	181—3 19-32d.
Broach, Fine, March		"	219—4 3-16d.
Do. Good	"	"	213—4 1-8d.
Dholleras, Fine, April-May		"	206—3 31-32d.
Do. F. G.	"	"	197—3 25-32d.
Do. Good	"	"	191—3 11-16d.
S G Dharwar, Good, May		"	199—3 13-16d.
Westerns	"	"	188—3 5-8d.

The arrivals of new crop Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1893-94. F. P. Bales.	Season 1892-93. F. P. Bales.
Khandeish	79,500	93,700
Berar	87,000	65,800
Barsi and Nugger	10,000	10,500
Bengals	81,000	71,000
Hingunghat	1,800	6,100
Persian and Sind	2,700	3,400
	262,000	250,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1894. Bales.	1893. Bales.	1892. Bales.
For the week	49,152	39,581	38,974
From 1st to 18th January	111,618	88,669	69,013
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
For the Week	29,800	8,681	6,359
From 1st to 18th January	50,930	38,038	8,891
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
For the Week	1,339	2,691	3,064
From 1st to 18th January	5,267	11,494	4,935

WHEAT.—There has been no improvement in the position of the market for this staple, in which only a small business for export has been done daily, the feeling having been generally quiet, though latterly steadier. The price of *Pessy* advanced yesterday half an anna per cwt., making our quotations stand as follows:—

White Pessy. 91 per cent	Rs.	3	12 6	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	3	11 0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	3	10 0	"
Red Delhi	"	3	5 0	"
Hard Yellow	"	4	1 0	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	3	9 0	"
Hard Red	"	3	7 0	"

SEEDS have again been taken by shippers to a moderate extent, the market having been steady in tone throughout the week, but without any movement in prices to speak of. We quote this evening:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-8-0	to Rs. 7-10-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 6-8-0	to " 6-9-0 "
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 6-4-0	to " 6-5-0 "
Do. Red do.	" 5-14-0	to " 6-0-0 "
Gingelly, White	" 41-8-0	" 43-0-0 per cdy.
Do. Mixed	" 39-0-0	" 40-8-0 "

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.
Wheat for the Week	75,258	94,203	117,400
do. from 1st Jan. to 18th January	234,183	227,

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DEATH OF CAPTAIN LENDY.

LONDON, JAN. 19.

News has been received of the death, at Tati, of Captain C. F. Lendy, R. A., of the British South Africa Company.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

Advices from Madrid state that General Martinez Campos has started on his mission to Morocco.

INQUIRY INTO THE CONDITION OF THE FRENCH NAVY.

In consequence of the persistent criticisms of the press regarding the condition of the French Navy, the French Government have appointed a Special Commission of Enquiry into the state of affairs.

THE EXPLOSION AT BORDEAUX.

It is believed that the explosion on board the steamer Equateur at Bordeaux, was a dynamite outrage.

THE MATABELE WAR.

CAPE TOWN, JAN. 19.

Lobengula is anxious to make overtures for surrender, and has killed the Induna who induced him to retreat and led the attack on Major Wilson's party.

GERMANY AND THE SILVER QUESTION.

BERLIN, JAN. 18.

The Prussian Minister of Agriculture stated in the Diet to-day that the object of the enquiry into the silver question promised by General von Caprivi was to place the currency question in the domain of concrete proposals, to consider how to rehabilitate silver, and also whether an international agreement was necessary.

The Director of the Bank of Germany strongly deprecated meddling with the gold standard.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JAN. 19.

The s. s. Britannia, with the outward mails of the 12th instant, left here at noon to-day.

BUDGET STATEMENT FOR 1894.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 19.

The annual Budget Statement will be presented at the first meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, to be held after March 20, unless special reasons arise for its earlier presentation.

THE TRANSFERENCE OF THE CHIN HILL TRACTS TO ASSAM.

The Chief Commissioner of Assam arrives at Calcutta, on the 21st instant, when the question of transferring the Chittagong Hill Tracts to Assam will be taken up.

THE DISTURBANCES IN THE NYAGARH STATE.

The disturbances in the Nyagarh State, one of the Orissa Tributary Mahals, are not considered to be very serious, though the Khonds have made several attacks upon isolated thanas, held by the Raja's police. The outbreak is believed to be due to the intrigues from the neighbouring State of Khondparah.

Mr. Cook, the Commissioner of Orissa, has left Cuttack for Nyagarh, in order to inquire personally into the causes of the disturbances.

THE DRAFT CANTONMENT CODE.

A resolution has just been issued by the Military Department, showing the programme of work to be done by the Committee now sitting at Calcutta for the purpose of considering and revising the draft Cantonments Code. The Committee are to have the assistance of any experts they may desire to summon. The draft Cantonment Code, together with the opinions expressed thereon, is to be laid before the Committee, and they shall prepare such a Code as will consist of the rules under Section 26 and the enactments extended under Section 25 of the Cantonments Act, 1889, either separately or in one compilation, as they think suitable to the circumstances of the Indian Cantonments. The Committee have been vested with full liberty of action with regard to the draft Code, but certain general instructions have been laid down for their guidance. In the first place, they are to consider whether the enactments extended to all Cantonments or to particular Cantonments, or to parts of Cantonments under Section 25 of the Cantonments Act, 1889, should or should not be kept entirely separate from the rules, the making of which is provided for by Section 26. When they have arrived at a decision on this point, they will, in accordance with that decision, proceed with the revision of the draft Code.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JAN. 19.

Finance and Commerce Department.—The services of Mr. F. C. Brewin, Chief Superintendent, Accountant-General's Office, Bombay, have been placed at the disposal of the Marine Department.

Public Works Department—Mr. N. W. Bennett, Executive Engineer, State Railways, has been permitted to retire from the service.

Lieutenant W. A. Stokes, R.E., has been appointed to the Public Works Department, and posted as Assistant Engineer, Burma.

Foreign Department—Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Browne, Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta, has been granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-five days.

Khan Bahadoor Assistant Surgeon Abdur Razak, Vice-Consul at Jeddah, has been granted privilege leave for three months.

Lieutenant A. H. McMahon, C.I.E., Political Agent, Zhob, has been granted privilege leave for six weeks; Lieutenant A. McConaghey officiates.

Mr. N. Schumaker has been appointed Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Bombay.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel R. Caldecott, Bombay, has been granted leave till the 25th March.

Lieutenant A. F. Bruce, Assistant Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin, has been granted privilege leave for one month.

Home Department—Surgeon-Captain M. A. Ker has been appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Simla.

The services of Surgeon-Captain C. N. Bensley have been placed at the disposal of the Bengal Government.

The services of Surgeon-Colonel G. Thomson have been re-placed permanently at the disposal of the Military Department.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 19.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

25th (3rd Battalion Rifle Regiment) Bombay Rifles—Captain Beckham, Wing Commander, officiating 2nd-in-Command, to be 2nd-in-Command, and Captain Chapman, Wing Officer and Superintendent of Army Schools, to be Wing Com-mander, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel Welch, appointed Commandant, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry; and Captain R. Williams, Wing Officer, officiating Wing Commander, to be Wing Commander *sub pro tem*, vice Captain Chapman, seconded.

Colonel Combe, British Service, having vacated the Command of the Sind District, on the completion of his tenure thereof, is permitted to proceed to England.

On return, from leave, out of India, Colonel Mander is placed on general duty, at Ahmedabad.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, War Office, it is notified that Hospital Assistant French, C.M.G., Royal Artillery, has been appointed Colonel-on-the-Staff, Royal Artillery, Bombay Circle, vice Colonel Shortland.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, Lieutenant Harris, 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Light Infantry, is directed to proceed to England for duty at Regimental Depot, vice Captain Ellis, promoted and posted to 1st Battalion.

Under instructions from Horse Guards Captain Elmslie, 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, is directed to proceed to England for duty at the Regimental Depot, vice Captain Wallington, appointed Adjutant of the Volunteer Corps.

With reference to Bombay Army Orders No. 614 of 1st December last, and under instructions from Horse Guards, Captain C. F. Harrison is directed to proceed to Egypt to join the first Battalion of his Regiment.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave of absence by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief:—

2nd Yorkshire Light Infantry—Lieutenant Ottley, to remain in England, from 16th December to 14th June, under medical certificate, in extension.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence:—

7th Hussars—2nd-Lieutenant R. J. Pope, to England, pending his resignation from the Service.—Royal Artillery—Captain Donaldson, No. 11 Company Western Division, to England, from the 4th January, to 30th April, on urgent private affairs. Worcestershire Regiment—Major Clarke, to England, for four months, on private affairs. 4th Bombay Cavalry (Poona Horse)—Captain M. E. Carthew-Yorstoun, in India, from 14th October, 1893, to date of sailing, on leave, out of India, on medical certificate. Army Medical Staff—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Quill, to England, for seven months, on private affairs.

THE BRITISH NAVAL STRENGTH IN EAST INDIAN WATERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 19,

A naval expert, who has been writing a series of articles to the *Mail* on our naval strength in the East Indian Waters, declares that the expenditure of one million sterling is necessary to bring our squadron to an efficient position, the Indian Marine being made into a local navy, and new vessels the property of the Indian Government, who should pay five per cent. towards the twenty years' loan to the Imperial Government.

THE HEMP DRUGS COMMISSION.

The medical evidence before the Hemp Drugs Commission was continued to-day. Surgeon-Major King considered any restriction on the sale of ganja to be a blessing upon the country. The witnesses agreed that an excessive use of the drug was very rare in South India.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JAN. 18.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, JAN. 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, JAN. 18.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall arrived here this morning.

SINGAPORE, JAN. 18.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Gisela, from Kobe, left for Bombay this morning.

HONGKONG, JAN. 19.

The s. s. Manila, (extra) left here this afternoon.
The s. s. Canton, (extra) arrived here this morning.

TRINCOMALEE, JAN. 19.

H. M. S. Brisk sailed for Colombo.

COLOMBO, JAN. 19.

German mail steamer Sachsen, from China, arrived.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, Captain W. Worcester, will sail to-day, for London, Brindisi, with the English mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr S Sorabjee
Sir Philip Ross & two Misses Ross
Mr and Miss Fowle
Miss Newman
Rev and Mrs Buchanan
Mrs Lloyd, infant and ayah
Miss Brook
Mr Proctor Sims

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs L Sands
Mr Dadabhoy Nowroji, M P
Mrs Troup
Mr Jas Duffus

FOR ADEN.

Col Forench
Capt Jellett
Col and Mrs Galway
Mr James Douglas
Rev and Mrs Nelson
Mr Legget

FOR ISMAILIA.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s s Shannon, Captain E Crewe, 27th January, 1894.
For London—Mrs. W C Syracuse, Capt and Mrs R P Greene and infant, Mr. and Mrs D T Roberts and child, and General and Mrs Budgen, and Miss Toussaint.
For Brindisi—Mr Rothney.

Per s s Clyde, Captain J L Parfitt, 3rd February, 1894.
For Ismailia—Mr Laud, Mr Maroney, Miss Putten, Mrs Trounson, Mr and Mrs M Edwards, Mrs J Reynolds, Miss A Reynolds, Mr S Reynolds Mr Offord, and Dr Crundon.

Per s s Oriental, Captain L H C Moule, 10th February 1894.
For London—Rev E Jennpan, Miss Morris, Mr Hollway, Revd I A Vare, Mrs Sondan, Miss Dova, Mrs Hearle and 2 infants, Mrs Biggs and infant, Mr W Macvey and 2 children, Rev Gray, Mr J Macdonald, Mr H Macdonald, Mr F Murray, Mr F J Fraser, Surg-Major J Murphy, Mr D Dial, Miss Nicholson, and Mr C Gray.
For Brindisi—Mr E H Thomas, Rev and Mrs G W Sawday, Mr H J Walsh, and Mrs Rivaio.
For Ismailia—Mrs Borwick, and two Misses Borwick.

Per s s Sutlej, Captain W Worcester, 17th February, 1894.
For Marseilles—The Lord Bishop of Bombay.

Per s s Rome, Captain A B Daniel, 24th February, 1894.
For London—Mrs Hill, Miss Jamieson, Mr and Mrs Jarvis, Miss Smith, Mr and Mrs Chas Walker, Mrs Handley, Mrs L J Torrie, Major J H Rossiter, Miss Morris, Lord Bishop of Lahore, Miss Gow, Mrs Shillito, Mrs Long and 2 children, Mr and Mrs R Boyd, Miss Allen, Mr B Dunkerley, Mr and Mrs J R Dunkerley, 2 children and infant, Capt and Mrs Carpendale and 2 infants, Miss Bowman, Lieut and Mrs Bruce, Miss Priestly, Mr, Mrs and Miss Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Bickmyre, Mrs. Hendley and 3 children, Mr. Mackay, and Miss Marshall Mr J Stiven, and Mr Dunsterville and child.
For Brindisi—Mr Morgan, Mr and Mrs Hennessy; 2 Misses, Hennessy, Mr Osler, and Mr. F Fulford.

Per s.s. Ganges, Captain G Atkinson, 3rd March, 1894.
For Brindisi—Mr and Lady Sarah Wilson, and Mr and Mrs F Hardcastle.
For Marseilles—Mr and Mrs Reid.

Per s.s. Carthage, Captain M De Horne, 10th March, 1894.
For London Mr. Mangles, Mrs Reid child and infant, Major Newnham Davis, Mr and Mrs F B Young and 2 children, Mr Barday, Mis Clay, Miss Parsley, Mr and Mrs Old Mackenzie, Mrs L B Simeon and family, Mrs F S Granville-Wilkinson and child, Mrs Arthur Smith, Miss Peasse, Mr and Mrs Huddleston, Mrs Benson, Mrs Shornton Mrs Flavin and infant, Mr C Hill, and Mr Milne.
For Brindisi—Mr E P Dansey, and A W S Wyatt.

Per s.s. Sutlej, Captain W Worcester, 17th March, 1894.
For London—Rev W Bonnar.

Per s.s. Peninsular, Captain A C Loggin, 20th March, 1894.
For London—Mr, Mrs and Miss Dryslais, Mrs Inman, Miss Goodhall, Mrs, Robinson, Mrs D J T O'Brien and infant, Mrs D C H Hunter and 2 children, Mrs R W Gillan and child, Lieut-Col and Mrs Lawrence and infant, three Misses Lawrence, Mr Maconochie and child, Rev J and Mrs Thomas and two children, Mr Watson, Mr and Mrs Hebbert, two children and infant, Hon Mr and Mrs Elliott, Major and Mrs G W Bowcer, 3 children and infant, Lord Milton, Mr Morgan Browne, Mrs Biggs, Miss Biggs, Mrs Harris, Mrs D G Harris, Miss Pilcher, Mrs Tibbs and infant, Mrs A L Phillips, Mrs and Miss Hill, Mr W H derstadt, Mr Higo Katz, Capt E Wood, Capt and Mrs Penrose, infant and Miss Wilkinson.
For Marseilles.—Mrs Skipton and Mrs and Miss Wilmer and child Mr and Mrs H A Geyer, Mr A W Lester, Mr and Mrs Weir and child, Mr and Mrs H W Pike, Mr J S Campbell, Major H R Kelham, Mr H Donner, Mr and Mrs W S Cooper, Rev and Mrs R Garside, Col and Mrs Arthur Prinsep, Major H. R. Kelham, Mr and Mrs D Mc Leay, Captain F M Sandys-Lumsdaine, Mrs W F Kennedy, Mrs Down and two infants, Mrs Tweedy, child and infant, Mr and Mrs Brett, Two Misses Plowden, Mr Hewman, Mr and Mrs Haig, Mr E Dallas, Mr and Mrs J P Power, Miss Roche, Mr J S Elmore, Mr Walter Nutter, Captain Whimbie, Mrs Whitehead, Mr and Mrs A G Faibbnie, two Mrs Fainbnie, Captain G Ramsay, Sir William Roberts, Major and Mrs de Vocux and two children, Mr and Mrs Gordon, Col and Mrs Seward and child, Miss Seward, Dr Bruce, Mrs and Miss Williamson, Mrs Armstrong and 3 children, Mr and Mrs Adams, Miss Wyndham, Mrs F H Warden, Mr Gray, and Mr and Mrs Savage, child and infant.

Per s s Clyde, Capt J L Parfitt, 24th March 1894.
For London—Mr M S Howell, Col R J Crawford, Mr and Mrs Hall and 2 infants, Mr and Mrs Hall and 2 children, infants, Mr and Mrs Butt, Mr A W Trethewy, Miss Johnson, Mr and Mrs S A Chalk, Mrs S J Hebbert and infant, Mrs and Miss Gray, Mr Barton Wright, Mrs W Mudgarkar, Mr S W Don, Mr Bartholomew, Capt H D Morewcather, Mrs H ill, Mrs Campion, 4 children, and infant, Miss Evans, Mrs Chamiers and child, and Mr J W Thomas.
For Brindisi—Mr E Townsend.

Per s s Ganges, Captain W Atkins, 31st March, 1894.
For Marseilles—Mrs A M Must, Sir James Lyall, and Capt G A Williams.
For Ismailia—Mr Botteler.
For London—Viscount and Viscountess Parker.

Per s.s. Oceana, Captain E. Stewart, 7th April, 1894.
For London—Capt Smith, Col T Wingate; Mr A Smythers and son, Mr and Mrs H T Ross, Capt and Mrs Craster, Mrs Williamson and child, Mr G S Cartwright, Mr and Mrs H T Dennys and child, Miss Hothaon, Mr and Mrs Sewales, Mr H C Irwin, Dr and Mrs Quill, Mr D C Gordon, Mrs Henry Solomon and infant, Mrs Jackson, Mrs Napier, Mr F H Barrow, Rev J A and Mrs Sollar and two infants, Mr and Mrs G O Whitworth, Mr and Mrs Mackeam and child, Mr and Mrs Finlay, and child, infant. Mr Mitchell, Mrs Harvest and child, Mr and Mrs Parkes, child, and two infants, Rev A Tomory, Col Mrs and Miss Forjett, General Pearson, Col W Cooke, and Mrs Denny and three children
For Brindisi—Mr and Mrs Birch, Sir G Smyth, Lady Smyth, and two friends, Sir B Simpson and Major and Mrs Love and child.
For Ismailia—Rev and Mrs Small, and Miss Millard.

Per s s Siam, Captain R Weighell, 14th April, 1894.
For Brindisi—Col J A Little.

Per s.s. Shannon, Captain E Crewe, 17th April, 1894.
For Marseilles—Mrs F G H Astohan, Mr Gray, Mr G H Dalrymple Hay, Miss Smith, Mrs Tennant, two children, and friend, Miss Hay, Col and Mrs J H Tennant, Miss Dalrymple Hay, Mr J B Rutherford, Mr McConnel, Mr G C Walker, Mrs Ramsay and two children. Lieut-Col J C Turner, R E, Mrs 2 servants, Major Leach, and Mr Mackenzie and Mr H Colloway.

Per s s Oriental, Captain L H C Moule, 21st April, 1894.
For London—Mrs Hastings; Mr and Mrs Grant; Mr and Mrs R Robertson; Mrs Browning and two children; Colonel Leigh; Mr and Mrs Macpherson; Lieut-Col T A Block; Mrs Mabel Raikes; Mrs Davies; Mr N H Taylor, Mr and Mrs Brodhanst and child; Mr Bradshaw; Mr H R James; Surg-Major and Miss Wallis; and Mrs Tough
For Brindisi—Mr Malling Grant; Mr and Mrs F Venning; Mrs W A and Miss Salmon; Count Harnancour; and Mrs E P Mansel

Per s s Himalaya, Capt J Orman, 5th May, 1894.
For London—Mrs Kennedy; Mr H P Murlock; Major Duperier; Major and Mrs Clibborn; Mrs F L Goldsmith; Miss Harriett; Mrs Temple Wright; Mr H Collett; Mr and Mrs E Reinold; Mrs Acworth and infant; Mr J Elliott; Mr and Mrs C S Bayley, child, and infant; Mr and Mrs Mc Clelland; Mr and Mrs W N Rattigan; Miss Rattigan; and Miss Beryl Higgin.

DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES.

THE Troopship Euphrates under the command of Captain A. C. B. Bromley, will sail to-day for England, with the 2nd Battalion Somerset Light Infantry in all details, consisting of 54 officers, 17 ladies, 9 officers, children, 1,210 men 40 women, and 76 children. The following is a list of the officers:—

Col and Mrs Murray and daughter, British Service
Surg-Cap and Mrs J Davis and daughter, Med Staff
Brig-Surg-Lt-Col and Mrs T O'Reilly and child, Med Staff
Lt-Col and Mrs F E Apthorp, R Inn Fus
Lt-Col and Mrs W C F Madden and two children, Somerset L I
Lt-Col Hon F W J Shore, R A
Maj J M E Waddy, Somerset L I
Maj and Mrs Dunne, R West Surrey
Maj J M Simpson, R A
Surg-Maj H A H Charlton, Med Staff
Maj C T Blewitt, R A
Capt and Mrs H A Egre and two children, A P Dept
Capt C W Napier, Somerset Brigade
Surg-Capt R E Kelly, Med Staff
Capt C H Stisted, Somerset L I
Capt H K Lloyd, Somerset L I
Capt C F Harrison, East York Regt
Capt C M Blackett, Rifle Brigade
Surg-Capt W Hallaran, Med Staff
Capt F F Hill, R Irish Fus
Capt F M Peacock, Somerset L I
Capt M E Carthew Yorstoun, I S Corps
Capt C Jackson, I S Corps
Capt F C Hynd, I S Corps
Capt and Mrs J M Vallentin, Somerset L I
Capt W A Liddell R E
Capt W F Elmslie, Lanc Fus
Lt E S Cooper, I S Corps
Lt and Mrs F H B Commelins, I S Corps
Lt E H Swayne, Somerset L I
Lt L W Fox, Somerset L I
Lt W P Brathwaite, Somerset L I
Lt H Smyth, Cheshire Regt
Lt H A Land, Northampton Regt
Lt E C W Williams, York Regt
Lt and Mrs F L Sharp, R A
Lt and Q.-Mr L Donnely, Somerset L I
Lt and Mrs F W Hallowes, I S Corps
Lt F W Daniell, I S Corps
Lt C C Fenner, I S Corps
Lt S H Pinhey, Somerset L I
Lt L I B Hulke, East Kent Regt
Lt R V Vassar Smith, R A
Lt E Tennant, I S Corps
Lt F H. Fosbery, R I Regt
Lt R S Mullins, 16th Lancers
Lt F L Blosse, Highland L I
Lt C S Harris, York L I
2nd-Lt H F Hardman, Somerset L I
2nd-Lt A P Barry, Somerset L I
2nd-Lt J W R Maturin, Somerset L I
2nd-Lt A H P Luckhard, Somerset L I
2nd-Lt E C da Costa, E Lanc Regt
2nd-Lt C B Prowse, Somerset L I
2nd-Lt G A K Watts, Unattached List
Mr Lloyd, I C Service
Wife of Capt A W Carden and two children, A P Dept
Sister of Surg-Capt S G Moores, A M Staff
Son of Capt J H Parsons, I S Corps
Sister of 2nd-Lt H F Hardman, Somerset L I

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 29.

THE holidays are in full swing, and we are all supposed to be enjoying ourselves. Yes—enjoying ourselves is the expression to use, for surely we are not ministering to one another's pleasure. In spite of the rumours of trade depression and consequent lack of employment the altar of Christmas was never redder with the blood of victims. Christmas would not in fact be Christmas without its slaughter of innocents—not babies, though by all accounts even that source of relaxation is not left untried—but turkeys and geese, lambs and sheep, calves and bullocks, fatted till the resources of science were exhausted in the production of unnatural adipose tissue. And this butchery—this massacre of St. Bartholomew—renewed in the farmyard we look on as necessary to enjoy ourselves.

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The sending of Christmas greetings and parcels, was also, according to statistics, never exceeded. And of course the bitterness of over-worked officials increased in a proportionate ratio. To keep clerks at work in stifling gas-poisoned offices and postmen on the tramp through slushy, sleet-drenched streets from dawn to midnight is another part of the scheme of enjoying ourselves.

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And all the while there is no real increase of peace and good-will between the sender of the seasonable greeting and the recipient. It is a mere formula—this interchange of "cards" as we are reduced to calling them in this time-saving decade. In the early age of the Christmas Card we bought one for each friend, studying her taste in the picture and in the sentiment. Now since the elegant fashion was introduced of having our cards specially printed to order we may if we like have a variety of decorative designs, but our love, our devotion, our expressions of esteem and regard, must be all conveyed in one stereotyped phrase "good wishes," "loving greeting," "hearty regards." And this new plan by simplifying our trouble not only encourages us to be generous of our printed compliments, but insists on our lavishing a certain number of amiable common-places abroad for the very good reason that such cards are made to order only by the hundred. So we may give the credit to the etiquette of lithographic printers for the increase in expressions of Christmas good-will.

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A little credit too may be given to the postal authorities who recognize a Christmas message as "not of the nature of a letter" and undertake to carry it unsealed for a half-penny. It will occur to some innocent people perhaps, that in requiring that the enclopes of Christmas cards be left open that Government reserves for its officials the pleasure of looking at every card of indulging in the mild excitement of seeing what Miss A. wishes Miss B., and whether Mrs. C.'s card is printed by type or copperplate engraving.

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If Christmas cards were always in season, always on the wing so to speak, they might minister to the cheerfulness of lonely country post offices in slack seasons. But under the present circumstances it is more likely that the post office clerk would shun the touch of such a missive, so there is little risk in thus sending the daintiest card board message.

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There are some people, however, who could never relish the idea of economising in such a manner. They look on it as lowering to their respectability. The same people would not object to have any other government charge or tax reduced by half—a marriage license, the stamp on the dog-tax for instance. But at Christmas time to spare money—oh fie, for shame! it is too dreadful.

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The idea of mourning but at the same time being delicately sensitive to the need of others to be jocund, has encouraged some people to give evidence of their affliction by using a lavender or French grey tinted card inscribed with the usual fashionable greeting and enclosed in a black bordered envelope. It is the height of affectation and egotism. A decent regard for the dead can be indulged without encroaching on the rights of the living.

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The irony of our merry Christmas is to be seen everywhere around as well as in Society. The streets are crowded with itinerant singers dolorously and discordantly recalling the story of Bethlehem, and between the staves of the beautiful *Adeste Fidelis* cursing the niggardliness of an unappreciative audience. There and there a copper is thrown from a window. Though the listeners probably know how wasted is their sympathy on these tramps, they give in memory of the wayfarers who were misunderstood in Bethlehem and denied a place whereon to lay their heads.

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If Judea had had such object lessons as Londoners in tramp nature, no wonder that it was sparing of its mercies. A family party—man, woman, and infant, and-a-five year old boy—came singing down the middle of the muddy street. It was Newman's exquisite hymn "Lead kindly Light" that they sung, and there was a certain pathos in the man's voice as he slowly chanted the verses in the foggy air. Presently the boy got tired of taking part in the family show and strayed away to the side-path. A second after his mother was on his track. She was burdened with the baby so could not use her hands to chastise him, but that didn't save him. With a kick she sent him sprawling in the gutter, and tried several fiercer kicks to set him on his feet again. All the time the father chanted the hymn, taking in the by-play while watching for coppers. But it was too much for the passers-by. "If you don't stop you brute I'll send you to the kindly light of the police station," said a strong-minded spectator of the scene. Then the father sneaked off and after some strong expressions the woman disappearing too ended this Christmas idyll.

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The balance of Mr. Stead's holidays in Chicago are likely to be uncheered by the smiles of woman. The message of the British precursor of the new and higher life was not delivered tactfully to the Chicago ladies, and did not bring peace and good-will into their midst. It does not do to blurt out home truths now-a-days as they did long ago down in Judea. Advanced womenfolk will not tolerate a revival of the fashion of the early dispensations of the religious system, when desert saints and fathers of the Church had no better business than to denounce women—their wives and sisters and the mothers that bore them—as snares and workers in the path-way of perdition.

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Some tradition of the manners of men in Tertullian or St. Augustine's time must have been in Mr. Stead's mind, when at the "Women's Club"—a highly respectable society largely attended by the Chicago ladies—he said: "I am glad of the opportunity to appear here because I see before me the most disreputable women in the city. I say this because the most disreputable are they who having been favoured by Providence with all her bounteous gifts, yet live entirely for themselves. Such women are worse than the most abandoned women of the streets." The time is gone by for such things to be said by man to women. Julia or her sister spooks may put up with Mr. Stead's candour—there can be nothing offensive in outspoken expressions of opinion to spirits who can read the innermost thoughts. But the Chicago ladies naturally resented it, and showed their disapproval in the usual fashion of irate audiences by making an uproar. Mr. Stead's ungallantry will not soon be forgotten in Chicago.

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And the queer part of this picking holes in women's ways, is that all the time our precious Mr. Stead is hand and glove with Anna Boleyn, Henry VIII.'s not too respectable wife. It appears that Anna Boleyn complained to Miss Williams the clairvoyant, of the language of her husband's first wife, as given in Mr. Froude's book "The divorce of Catherine of Arragon." Mr. Stead communicated with Mr. Froude on the matter, who said "he was very sorry if he had hurt the feelings of a lady, and that if Anna Boleyn would come to his room he would grant her an interview. But even in the interests of historical accuracy Anna Boleyn could not be prevailed on to visit the unsympathetic Mr. Froude, so the story of how Catherine called her rival's child Elizabeth a naughty word will still be told to generation after generation unless a spook historian rises up to contradict it.

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Those who are interested in this sprit controversy, and who would like to know more about Mr. Stead's *protegee* and her grievance, should refer to Miss Florence Marryatt's book "The Clairvoyance of Bessie Williams" (Bliss, Sands and Foster), which describes the return of the sprits of Catherine of Arragon and Anna Boleyn to the neighbourhood of their former experiences, and gives many other strange instances of the intervention of the spook in our practical 19th Century existence.

LORD ELGIN.

A LOCAL laureate thus welcomes in verse the new Viceroy to the Indian shore:—

Once more the name of Elgin gladly sings
In chorus India's crore, since wire's wings
Have flashed the welcome news that Gladstone's
On the doth fall. United India's voice [choice
Now hails with heartfelt joy the blessed step
Of him who nurtured had on tender lap
Of Elgin First, whose short but saintly rule,
With those of Mayo, Ripon serves as school
To Viceroys, and remains in hearts enshrined
Of grateful Indians to the throne entwined,
By love of noble Lords of noble mind
Like Elgin just, beneficent, and kind.
May this vast country see another morn
Of bright and glorious rule, O Peer born,
And grateful hearts right joyously proclaim
Through length and breadth of Ind thy Viceroy fame.)
Between all nations may ev'n balance hold
And thus this much-loved British rule uphold,
Hail Elgin, Hail, Thrice welcome noble Lord
May future times thy rule in gold record.

R. B. PAYMASTER.

Jan. 19, 1894.

TABLE TALK.

BY WALTER BESANT.

LONDON, DEC. 29.

THE old year is almost done. Yet a little more, and he will be gone. The New Year already stands waiting to come in. A farewell, let us drink, to Ninety-three. A health, let us drink, to Ninety-four!

Fare thee well, old Ninety-three!
Go thy ways and cease to be.
But the things you gave to me,
They remain, old Ninety-three.
Days may pass and hours may flee,
Yet some still abide with me.
Burning thoughts and visions free;
Fancies fair that came with thee;
Memories fresh of land and sea;
Friends new made, and made by thee;
These thy gifts to mine and me—
These remain, dear Ninety-three!
At the door stands Ninety-four,
Bearing treasures in his hand.
These are months, and those are days;
Here the glass, and there the sand.
Hangs a veil before his face;
What behind it—smile or tear?
Puts his treasures in their place—
These the gifts of all the year.
Show thy face, O Ninety-four!
Lift the veil and let us see—
Auguries of joys in store;
Forecast of the woes to be.
These we cannot change or move;
Fate commands thee what to give.
Yet we hope for peace and love,
Place to work and space to live.
Guard thy gifts, O Ninety-four!
We will wait them—worst and best.
What is best be glad to pour;
Dole with grudging hand the rest.

Here are two prophecies of the year 1894. Take whichever you please: "The year 1894 will be a year marked by national disaster and disgrace. The alliance of Russia and France, secretly concluded at the close of the present year, will take the form of an ultimatum addressed to Great Britain of an immediate evacuation of India and Egypt. A declaration of war will instantly follow. The fleet of Great Britain, consisting of about thirty ships, will be annihilated in a succession of encounters by the combined fleets—fifty-four strong—of France and Russia. Malta, which has been allowed to remain without stores, will be of no use; Gibraltar, also bereft of stores, will be useless. It will be impossible to protect the seas when our fleet is thus maimed, and Great Britain will be forced, by the prospect of immediate starvation, into the most dishonourable and disgraceful peace ever signed. Germany, which might save us, will look on coldly at first. But it will be forced into action when the victorious armies of France and Russia will be turned against her. The Gladstone Government will be driven from power with the execrations even of their own friends. The defeat of Great Britain will be followed by a mutiny in India and a rebellion in Ireland. The impending loss of India, and the civil war in Ireland, the stoppage of all our industries, and the gloom and rage of the people, will make the closing days of 1894 the most melancholy period in the whole history of the country."

Or this: "The year 1894 will be one of great national honour and glory. The Franco-Russian alliance, long threatened, will come to nothing in consequence of Great Britain formally joining the Triple Alliance. The Government will awake to the necessity of doubling the fleet, and strengthening its harbours and ports, especially in the Mediterranean. The army will be increased by 100,000 men. The immediate effect of this measure will be to check for a while the designs of Russia in India, and to stop the hostility of the French press. At home, progress will mark every branch. In the House no one will chatter or waste time; in every question that affects the good of the nation every man will vote according to his conscience, without regard to his party. Critics shall read the books they review Literary men shall no longer enlarge on each other's spiteful. Honey, not venom, shall flow from poetic lips. There will be sunshine in the summer, and the few fields still cultivated shall be rich with a golden harvest."

I should like to interest everybody in an experiment now going on at Kendal. It is called the Home Colonisation Society. The aim of the Society is to find work for our own people on our own land. For this purpose co-operative villages will be established everywhere; the necessaries of life, such as meat, flour, butter, cheese, vegetables, fruit, wool, flax, and timber will be grown and provided in the village, besides certain manufactures which will not compete with English industries. This sounds very pleasant—but is it possible? They have begun; they have bought an estate, got together colonists, reclaimed the land, begun weaving, and have acquired cattle, implements, and seeds. They want, now, the sum of £1,000 to tide them over next year. It is an experiment; that must be admitted; but surely one well worth supporting. Will no one kindly send a cheque to the Treasurer, Mr. F. E. Shepherd, J.P., Greystone, Holme, Carnforth.

Do you know what pretty names they used to give to the ships? Here is a list of some, all belonging to the earlier part of the seventeenth century. Nothing could be prettier: The Willing Mind, of Poole; the Happy Return, of Gravesend; the Blessing, of Lymington; the Queen of Sheba, of Rotherhithe; the Jeremiah and Anne—there is a name for you! It is the sweetheart and the girl; the husband and the wife; the old man and the old woman—there is a whole life history in the name. I hope the ship lived long and prospered and died gallantly, that is, against the rocks, before they turned her into a collier. She was of Southampton Port. Then there was the Mercy, of Plymouth; the King Solomon, of the same port; the Mary and Martha, of Wells; the Star of Bethlehem, of Boston; the Lady's Delight, of Sandwich. Let us add the Pilgrim's Mayflower, and I think it will be admitted that in the naming of ships our grandfathers were before us.

Hear the voice of a Reformer in the year 1776. He says: "Returning from a villa near town this morning, I was astonished at the concourse of people which stopped all the avenues to Tyburn, on a day which rather called the idlers there to the harvest. I soon found that an execution caused it, and I saw seven poor wretches carrying in carts and a sledge, to make their miserable exit at that fatal tree—two of them scarce youths." This incident suggests the reforms which he proceeds to advocate. They are these: (1) The only (!) hanging offences to be murder, maiming, burglary, high treason, and kidnapping. (2) Hanging to be done at night, within the prison, and in the presence of the officers of justice only. (3) The bodies to be exposed for two days in the dead, as a warning to prisoners. (4) Minor sentences to involve useful works, such as making highroads, canals, docks, etc. (5) No credit to be legal beyond six months (this to strike at the root of bankruptcies). (6) Gamblers to be considered, like lunatics, as dead in law. (7) Each parish to be responsible for every robbery in it. (8) Shops which can be turned into receiving houses to be licensed. (9) Convicts to be transported to Africa or the East Indies, or to be sold as slaves in the West Indies. (10) Vagrants to be branded, imprisoned, and turned out to work with the felons. Such is the sketch of reforms proposed 127 years ago. The seventh clause seems designed especially to create a new criminal, the man who would pretend to be robbed. The slavery clause shows what was still meant by the old custom of shipping criminals for the plantations.

As for that execution day—July 17, 1776—it followed the session of June, at which nineteen were condemned to death, forty-one were branded in the hand and imprisoned, four were whipped, and eighteen were discharged "by proclamation." Two of them were condemned as coiners. With them was tried a woman, Hannah Horner, who came into court with a baby four months old in her arms. She was acquitted. "She fell into tears, and after paying her respects to the court and jury, she embraced the little innocent; then, in a kind of frenzy, she seized the unhappy father, one of the coiners, in her arms, and was forcibly pulled from him. At the same instant, on the conviction of the other coiner, a well-dressed young woman in the gallery burst into a mad fit, crying out repeatedly to the Lord Mayor and judges, 'Gentlemen! Spare my father! Mercy—mercy—to my dear father!' And then, falling down on the floor, was carried out of court in great agonies." Two, who were murderers, were executed two days after the trial; ten were respited; the remaining, including the two coiners, formed that dismal procession three weeks later which our reformer witnessed.

When people talk of happiness, they generally mean what is called solid happiness—competence, position, consideration, a happy marriage, successful sons and daughters, good health, and a long rope. One of the happiest men that I ever knew was a certain poet. He had written and published (at his own expense) two volumes of verse: and they were not so very bad. Nobody, however, bought any copies, and the reviews were cruel. But he cared nothing for neglect or for cruelty. He had written, he told his friends confidentially, for the future. His ideas, he said, were too far-reaching for this generation; he would be tried by posterity, who would have been educated up to his level. No poet was to be judged till he had been dead at least 200 years. And he pointed to a row of Elizabethan poets, revived, edited, reprinted, and commented on in these days, after 200 years of neglect. "Write me as one of those who are before their time," he said proudly. "When Tennyson and Browning have taken their place as minor poets of the Victorian age, I shall be

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Government of India have now under consideration the Secretary of State's despatch on army reorganisation. A well-informed military correspondent at home writes that the scheme of 1888 has found more favour at the India Office than the proposals recently made from this country: so it is unlikely that there will be much interference with District Commands.

THE Bengal Government have telegraphed to the authorities of the Ganjam district to guard the passes into the Ganjam Maliahs, owing to an outbreak in the adjoining native State of Nyaghur, in Bengal, where the inhabitants have rebelled against the Raja and killed several constables. The rebels have a close connection with the Khonds of the Ganjam Maliahs. The Special Assistant Agent in Ganjam and the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Russellkhonda, with a large police force, are now watching the frontiers.

THE Chairmanship of the Tanjore Municipal Council fell vacant on the 14th November last by the transfer of Surgeon-Major H. A. F. Nailer. Twenty-one out of twenty-three Councillors, including the Hon. Mr. Kalyanasundrum Iyer, petitioned Government to restore to the Council the privilege of electing its own Chairman. The Collector recommended the petition to the favourable consideration of Government on the ground that the Municipal administration of the town cannot be satisfactorily carried on unless the Chairman is supported by a majority of the Council, and no Chairman appointed without election is likely to receive this support, and that there are several gentlemen on the Council who are qualified by education and position to hold the Chairmanship. In consideration of these circumstances Government has recently passed orders restoring to Council the privilege of electing their own Chairman.

THE Raja of Mundi, in the Punjab, has subscribed Rs. 1,000 to the funds of the Pasteur Institute; and the Maharaja of Dhar, in Central India, and the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, have expressed their willingness to join the Committee.

THE budgets of the various great spending Departments are now in course of submission to the Finance Department: the *mot d'ordre* being retrenchment and economy in every possible direction.

IT seems likely that two if not three of the Secretaries to the Government of India who were contemplating taking leave home, will await the expression of Lord Elgin's wishes on the subject after he has assumed office. The new Viceroy's work is not likely to be facilitated at the outset if the personnel of the Secretariat is considerably changed.

NEWS reaches the *Civil and Military Gazette*, from a trans-frontier correspondent, that on the 28th December, 1893, information reached Chitral, through messengers, that about 500 Russians had left the Pamirs and reached Bartong, a place situated two days' journey to the east of Roshan. Bartong is inhabited by a Shia community, who regard the Aga Khan, of Bombay, as their religious head. These men are subject to the Amir. The Governor of Roshan, on behalf of the Amir, is one Abidulla Khan, and the military general is Syed Shah Khan. The Russian arrivals declared before the Amir's officials that, owing to the excessive fall of snow on the Pamirs, they would be obliged to sojourn in Bartong until the snow melts. A report on the subject has been made to the Amir.

THE Committee considering the troopship service between England and India will finish their report in Calcutta within the next few days. Their proposals have, of course, to be submitted to the home authorities for consideration.

THE Cantonment Committee at Calcutta met for the first time on Tuesday. A resolution by the Government of India in the Military Department has been issued for their guidance, in which the principle is laid down that while good order and discipline are to be secured, undue interference with the people in the ordinary concerns of life should be avoided.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ended 6th January was 311, against 298 and 305 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 51. There were 18 deaths from cholera, against 14 and 8 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by one. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week, against nil in the previous week. There were 4 deaths from tetanus, against 6 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 166 and 54, respectively, against 121 and 39 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 34·7 per mille per annum, against 28·1, the mean of the last five years. Amalgamated areas of Suburbs.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ended 6th January was 1969 against 222 and 270 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 54. There were 4 deaths from cholera against 1 and nil in the two preceding weeks.

COUNT FELIX D'HARNOUCOUR, who is out shooting big game in the Mysore jungles, has shot a large rogue elephant (tusker) in the Begur forests; he has also severely wounded another tusker, which he hopes to recover. Owing to the dense undergrowth it is difficult to get close to the elephants.

As an instance of the mischievous character of the Congress agitation in the Punjab, we may note that to the men in one native regiment in the Punjab it has somehow been represented as a movement for securing pay for the sepoy equal to that of the British soldier. The necessity for this new version of the Congress programme is explained by the fact that the regiment concerned consists of Mahomedans. For Sikhs and Hindus the old story, that the Congress is a movement for saving cows' lives, is still good enough.

IN the nine months ending the 31st of December last, the actual gross earnings of Indian railways were just over sixty-six lakhs of rupees better than the figures of 1892. To this amount the North-West Railway contributes thirty-two lakhs; the Southern Mahratta, nearly eleven; the East Indian, six; and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, about five lakhs.

MR. HOGARTH'S report on the Cuttack-Midnapur Calcutta Railway Survey, and the proposed tunnel under the Hughli, has been received in the Public Works Secretariat, and will go home very shortly with a despatch to the Secretary of State. The cost of tunnelling the Hughli at Budge-Budge on a one in fifty grade is, we believe, likely to be under forty lakhs of rupees.

GENERAL MATHELIN, one of the most zealous of French commanders of Army Corps, has died at Marseilles in his sixty-second year. He was born near Thionville, in Lorraine, and came of a good military stock. After having passed through Saint Cyr, he took part in the Crimean campaign, was wounded at Inkermann, and during the attack on the Mamelon Vert, eventually returning to France as a captain. M. Mathelin next went through the Italian campaign, and during the war of 1870 was wounded in the head by the fragment of a shell while leading the 9th Chasseurs at Saint Privat. He did not become a general until 1880, and seven years after was entrusted with the command of an Army Corps at Arras. His last command was at Marseilles, where he was noted not only for his strict discipline, but for his watchfulness over the Franco-Italian frontier.

AN incident of the Austro-Prussian War of 1866 was lately told by the Archduke Joseph to a party of friends. We find the story in the *Neue Pester Journal*:—"On our retreat before the advance of the Prussian army," said the Archduke "we camped in the neighbourhood of a Bohemian town. I was lodged in a peasant's cottage, when, about midnight, I heard the sentry challenging some new-comer. My adjutant entered, and reported that a gipsy wanted to see me in private. A soldier (a gipsy) was entered, and on my asking what was the matter, he told me that the enemy was approaching to surprise us. 'The outposts have not heard anything suspicious,' I said. 'No, your Highness, because the enemy is still a long way off.' 'But how do you know this?' I asked. 'Come to the window, your Highness,' answered the man. 'Do you see those birds flying over the wood towards the south?' 'Yes, I see them; what then?' 'What then? Do not birds sleep as well as men? They would certainly not fly about if they were not disturbed. The enemy is marching through the wood, and has frightened all those birds.' 'Very well, my lad; you can go.' I at once ordered the outposts to be reinforced, and the camp to be alarmed. An hour later the outposts were fighting with the enemy, and our camp was only saved by the keen observation of a simple gipsy."

THE Princess de Gallatro, step-daughter of Mr. Mackay, the Bonanza King, has not been able to proceed very far in the action for a judicial separation from her husband. The case has been adjourned for a fortnight, in order that the judges may come to a decision upon the plea of "no jurisdiction" which the Prince has entered in the action. If the Princess's assertions are well founded, she has certainly not made much of a "catch" in the Prince de Gallatro, who, she alleges, sold the wedding presents, although his American father-in-law allowed him £7,000 *per annum*, and also paid debts of his amounting to £40,000. In France the plea that your husband is a spendthrift may be sufficient ground for a judicial separation. But people who are under titles must expect to pay for the luxury.

DEPUTATION OF MEDICAL MEN TO MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI, M.P.

A DEPUTATION of the committees appointed at public meetings of the medical profession held in the years 1892 and 1893, and consisting of Drs. J. C. Lisboa, Atmaram Pandurang, Durabjee Hormusjee, A. P. Cama, K. N. Bahadhurjee, Bhalchandra Krishna, Jehangir J. Cursetjee, S. V. Kane, Dinshaw B. Master, Bezonjee Dossabhoy and N. H. Chowksey, waited on Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., on Tuesday last, to enlist his sympathy and support in the cause of medical reform in the interest of the medical profession of India—and for the development and advancement of the medical sciences in the country—subjects which have now given rise to a strong agitation by the profession and the press of India. The deputation having been cordially received by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang addressed him said:—

Honourable Sir,—I beg to thank you for allowing this deputation of medical gentlemen to wait upon you. It is headed by my friend, Dr. Lisboa, and consists of members of committees appointed at public meetings of the profession in December 1892 and in the year just passed. The objects for which these meetings of the profession were held and for which these committees were appointed by them have been to lay before the authorities the grievances of members of the profession outside the favoured service, with a view to their being remedied. Our grievances may be summed up in one word—disqualification—and may be expressed in a single sentence, viz, that those outside the favoured service are fit for nothing, however high their qualifications, while those belonging to it are fit for anything and everything. I do not make this assertion, Sir, without supporting it by facts. There is a gentleman in our Medical College here who has been a Demonstrator of Anatomy for many years. He knows Anatomy at his fingers' end, but he can never aspire to be Professor of Anatomy simply because he is outside the favoured service, whilst any gentleman belonging to that service can be Professor of Anatomy, though he may have forgotten his Anatomy and have to study it from books and dissections as he goes on with his lectures to his class. To give another instance. Our late Assistant Chemical Analyser, who has had many years' experience of intricate analysis, and is an expert in the work, could not aspire to even an acting appointment to the post of the Chemical Analyser to Government, simply because he happened to be an outsider: nay, his aspiring to such a post led to his resigning Government service altogether. And yet any one belonging to the favoured service who knows nothing about analysis, and has not done a single analysis, and has no experience of his work can become Chemical Analyser to Government if he can only write his name to the reports of analysis done by his assistant. The Government of Lord Reay, having been made acquainted with our grievances, tried to remove the disqualifications, those outside the favoured service were labouring under, by inaugurating certain reforms, but, alas! no sooner his Lordship's back was turned, the reforms began to be undone one by one. Under these circumstances your presence amongst us at the present time is indeed a fortunate circumstance by us, for we believe that by making you, Sir, fully acquainted with our case we are sure to draw your sympathy and your help towards this cause of reform in the same measure as has been given towards several other Indian questions. You will remember the times when medical education was inaugurated here. Government having been at a heavy death-rate in the subject population, attributed it—and attributed it justly—to the absence of the blessings of skilled medical art and of advanced medical sciences. They founded Medical Colleges and Hospitals to rear up a scientific medical profession in the country; and to aid them in their philanthropic work here they chose men from the Military Medical Service, the only available field then in the country for selection of Professors, and their choice fell upon Drs. Morehead, Peat and Giraud, than whom no better men could have been chosen for the purpose of imparting Western medical education. The education was to be imparted in English, and to induce students from English schools to join the Medical College the entrance examination was made very simple. It consisted of simple translation from and into English, with writing to dictation in English, and doing easy sums in arithmetic. And, moreover, the first medical students were paid for receiving their education given in the College. With all this Government succeeded in drawing only about ten students. The yearly admissions continued to be very small, until 1867, when the practice of medicine on Western principles meeting with general appreciation, students not only began to flock to the Medical College, but became paying students like the students in the Arts College, and thus the Grant Medical College began to derive a large income from students' fees, which must be now amounting to more than Rs. 30,000 a year. Though the students in our Medical College now pay for the education they receive, they cannot aspire to a Professorship in it, as is open to students in similar schools elsewhere. The unjustifiable disqualification, by which those who are really fit and capable are fit for nothing, and those who may be fit for nothing are fit for everything, must in itself have a most demoralizing effect on the students, for as they are thus disqualified they can have no higher or other aspiration than to get out of the College somehow or other as soon as possible. We are often charged with having no love for our *Alma Mater*. Hamlet, it is said, had no love for his mother, though he was jealous of her. But then, if he really had no love for her, he would not have been so jealous. We do love our *Alma Mater* and are jealous of her, because she fosters other children than her own to the detriment of her own, from going back to her, and to be displaced by others for want of love on her part to her own children. The entrance of members of the profession not belonging to the favoured service used not to be so much guarded against in olden times. My friend, Dr. Lisboa acted at one time as Surgeon to the J. J. Hospital, and the late Drs. Narayen Dajee and Sakaram Arjoon were Professors of Botany and Materia Medica. The minor Professorships of Botany, Materia Medica, Hygiene, Medical Jurisprudence, and Biology, were intended to be filled up by those who had been students in the College and others not belonging to the military service. But somehow or other these *minor* Professorships have been absorbed into the *major* ones, which have been a close military preserve. The Professor of Medicine absorbed the Professorship of Hygiene; the Professor of Ophthalmology, that of Biology; and the Professor of Chemistry, that of Medical Jurisprudence. This demonstrates that the property of absorption is not confined to sponges only. Our military medical men possess that property in an eminent degree. The disqualification and the debarring of those outside the service must have a very depressing and demoralizing effect upon the students when they find that outsiders, however high their qualifications, are declared ineligible for College Professorships. The gentleman sitting on my left hand you know, Sir, bears high professional qualifications and possesses very brilliant talents, which those who have read Dr. Bahadhurjee's clinical lectures to the students in our College and heard the lectures given by him to the Grant students in class can bear testimony to. And I believe if he had not come to this country, but had remained in England he would not have been declared ineligible as a Professor in the College in which he was a student, and his college is one of the foremost of Colleges which supply candidates for medical degrees considered highest in the world. His services Lord Reay's Government tried to utilise in our College, but no sooner had his Lordship left our shores than his position in the College was made unbearable to him, and for reasons not disclosed to the public, a severance of his connection with the College and hospital has been brought about. Whatever necessity there may have been in the beginning for drawing the teaching staff from the Military Medical Service, no such necessity exists in the present day. Much less could there be any necessity or justification to confine the control and management of medical education and of all civil hospitals exclusively in the hands of military medical officers. It is an anomaly—an anachronism—in the present day. Members of this service, though they are in civil employment, are really military officers: they all bear military titles: they are Captains and Majors and Colonels and Generals. Now, if it were proposed to hand over to a Surgeon-General and his army of military medical officers the control of medical education in a province like Bombay in England, would not such a proposal be resented and considered preposterous? Why then allow such a system to exist in India? India has afforded a very extensive field for observation and research work in all branches of medical science to our Surgeon-Generals and their army of military medical officers by their having had the entire control of medical education and charge of all civil hospitals thoughout for upwards of fifty years now. And what have they done? Have they themselves, or those who have received their education under the system adopted by them, produced within this long period any such good result in medicine as India can be proud of, and as will bear any comparision with the work done in even provincial medical schools in England? The present system or rather the experiment of giving medical education to the natives of this country by members of the Indian Medical Service after a sufficiently long trial of fifty years has been found wanting. The time then has come for a change and for removing from the control of Surgeon-Generals and their army of officers the charge medical education and all civil hospitals in India, and introducing such natural systems as exists elsewhere in the world, viz, to place the control of medical schools and all civil hospitals under a Board constuted after the manner of our Port Trust, responsible to Government and to Government alone, confining the control and charge of all military hospital to Surgeon-Generals and their army of military medical officers. Our Surgeon-Generals are the official heads of the profession not because of their high professional attainments, as are the Presidents of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons in England, nor fare their professional attainments as great as those of the latter. The highest posts in Law are open to all; in Medicine they are guarded by what is called vested rights and interests. I have thus tried as briefly as I could to lay before you our wrongs. Strictly speaking, they are not our wrongs—they are wrongs done to the profession at large and to the medical sciences themselves. I have pointed out to you defects in the present system which allows unnatural methods of selection to the heighest post in the civil medical service in India, and is fraught with the greatest harm to the profession at large and to the development of medical sciences in the country I have also tried to point out in what direction reforms may be begun and carried out. It only remains to thank you for the sympathetic and attentive hearing you have been pleased to accord me.

Dr. J. C. Lisboa, then followed and said: I thank you, Sir, in my name and in the name of the gentlemen here present, for the honour you have done us in allowing us, busy as you are, to call on you in a deputation. I will not take up your time by travelling over the ground already covered by Dr. Atmaram. Almost all the members of this deputation were educated in the Grant Medical College, and love very much their *Alma Mater*, and it is because they love it that they wish that it should attain that degree of efficiency and perfection to which it can and ought to be raised. But this cannot be attained under the system of exclusiveness now in vogue of making professorial appointments. We desire and contend that the appointment should be made on a sort of free trade principle, that is, thrown open to the most competent talent available, be it European or native. According to the present system the field of selection is limited. Each of the branches of the healing art has developed into a science, and to teach them most efficiently it is necessary that the field of selection should be so wide as to allow of specialists or well-trained men, wherever found, being admitted as professors in the College. The present system of monopoly is fraught with many evils. It is prejudicial to the interest of the students who have a right to obtain the best possible education. It is prejudicial to the full development of medical education and science in this country, for it damps the spirit of young men,—this pernicious system removing all possible stimulous to their activity and ambition, and they cannot but feel degraded, as it were, because they are debarred from entering the College and stamped with a permanent disqualification. It is also prejudicial to the good name of the College, for according to the prevailing custom one professor is allowed to shift from one chair to another as suits his convenience, on the assumption, as the *Indian Medical Gazette* puts it, that "there is equivalence in any professorship that may happen to turn up at the time suited to the favoured individual." This process of shuffling is carried to such an extent that one professor successfully occupies two to three chairs, the subjects of which have nothing in common. Then there is a peculiar distribution and grouping of chairs. The Professor of Ophthalmology was in charge of Zoology, so that whoever acts as an Ophthalmologist is supposed to be endowed with the knowledg of Natural History. Military medical men are promoted by seniority to the post of Superintendent of the Medical Stores, as if a rise in the service carried with it intuitive knowledge of Materia Medica on which assumption he used to be made Professor of Materia Medica; and now it is every Resident-Surgeon of the General Hospital who is naturally a Professor of Materia Medica. I must except from this the late Dr. Dymock, who was, as is generally known, a good botanist, naturalist, linguist, &c. Now because we condemn a system which allows such anomalies, we are taxed with attacking the Professors of the Grant Medical College. This is not true. We respect much some of them, because we know that they work conscientiously for the good of the students, imparting to them the knowledge that is in them. What we contend for is this,—whenever vacancies occur the chairs ought to be filled up by calling men especially fitted for them,—men of merit and talent. Again, it is said, that the present appointment is carried on by Dr. Bahadhurjee. This is also not true. Long before this gentleman returned from England the movement had begun. Many years ago Dr. Atmaram brought before the Grant College Medical Society a project for founding another Medical College for reasons already explaind. It is absurd to think that so many professional men, and young men, could be swayed by him. We are united together for a common cause, and now side with him, because, in him we find not only intelligence but great activity, and because for this our cause he has been sacrificing his own interests, his time and rest, receiving in return great obloquy from gentlemen who have miscomprehended his efforts. He does not work, as he has been charged with, the object of being re-employed in the J. J. Hospital for the sake of Rs. 500. This is absurd. If he ever thought of rotaining the chair even without any remuneration, it was simply because the chair afforded him an ample field for observation and experiments and gaining knowledge, and because he wished to impart the knowledge thus gained to his countrymen. There are here some gentlemen with less lucrative practice who would not accept a chair for Rs. 500, if it were offered them with all the restrictions imposed under the excuse of discipline. The present agitation is being carried on, on constitutional grounds, and it is bound to succeed, though it may not at first for years. Dr. Bahadhurjee knows that probably he will not derive the benifit of the success of his labours. He works under great difficulties for the benifit of the young profession and of the future generations. All, especially the young men, ought to be by his side, affording him at least their moral support. Sir, I thank you again for your courtesy and kindness in receiving us here to-day and also for your sympathy towards our cause, shown by your very opportune remarks thereon in your Presidential address at the Lahore Congress, which shows that you had long ago anticipated us. We hope you will exert your best efforts in influencing and guide it to secure for our cause the success that is due to it.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji replied that he had heard all what was just said with much attention and sympathy, and it was because he believed it to be an anomaly that educational appointments and charge of civil hospitals should not only be given, but reserved, for military surgeons, that he made the allusion to the subject and suggested a separation of the civil from the military medical services in his address at the Lahore Congress. He was, of couse, not conversant with the details of the subjects and all the facts bearing on the grievances of the profession in India, and he relied on the profession to supply them. The profession had only to prove their case, and he felt sure that even the India Office would do justice to them. A regular brief with convincing facts and arguments was necessary for him and his friends in and outside of Parliament for a proper presentation of the case both to the India Office and to Parliament, and securing their sympathy and support towards it. He could only add that recognising, as he did, the manifest anomaly that at present existed and which the profession sought to remove, he, and he felt sure his friends also, would work heartily for the necessary reform as soon as they were in possession of a regular brief from the profession.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

AT Umballa on Tuesday Miss Greenfield, Superintendent of the Charlotte Hospital for Women, Ludhiana, described the custom of infanticide among the poorer classes by opium. Women, to get rid of their girls, could easily effect their purpose under the guise of an accidental dose, which was a common practice. Fathers insisted on daughters being killed, to avoid the cost of wedding them.

Miss Carter, a Medical Missionary, gave confirmatory evidence, and said that she knew one mother who had committed seven children, some by opium.

The Chairman inquired if such mothers would not use other means if opium were not available. The witness said they would, but opium was one of the easiest methods.

Rana Dalip Singh, ruling Chief of Baghat, said that opium cultivation was free in that State, but not extensive. Prohibition in addition to Government loss of revenue, and entail heavy loss on traders and cultivators. The existing arrangements with Native States were satisfactory.

Khalifa Syed Mahomed Hussain, Foreign Minister of the Patiala State, said the practice in the Punjab was to eat opium in moderation. There was no necessity for provisions which would involve a loss of revenue and vexatious taxation. The present restrictions on opium in Patiala was between Rs. 70,000 and Rs. 80,000 Moderate consumption was harmless, and restrictions would be useless without the support of public opinion.

Sardar Ratan Singh, President of the Council of Regency of the Jhind State, said that opium consumption was only injurious when excessive; such cases were very rare. The custom had prevailed from time immemorial, and was allowed by all Asiatic religions.

Lala Dewan Singh, a member of the Council of the Maharaja of Nabha, said that the occasional use of opium was beneficial, but excessive use was injurious. The majority of the people had recently declared that they would not indulge without medical advice. Present consumers should not be prohibited. If the British Government enforced prohibition every effort would be made in the State to carry out its intentions. The Maharaja disliked all intoxicants, and had placed restrictions on the trade. Liquor had been a State monopoly for five years, and the revenue had considerably decreased. There was no growth of poppy in the State; all their opium was imported. The total opium revenue was Rs. 13,000.

Babu Saudagar Lal produced a letter from the Raja of Nahan against prohibition. The witness said it was very difficult, if not impossible, to enforce prohibition in Native States. Opium did very little harm, morally or physically.

Pundit Sarup Narain, Assistant Revenue Minister, Faridkot, said that the moderate use of the drug was not pernicious. If it were prohibited in British India prohibition would be enforced in Faridkot. All their opium was imported from British territory, and the excise leases were valuable.

Zorawar Sing, member of Council, Bilaspur, said moderate consumption was harmless. Native States would suffer heavy loss by prohibition and political discontent would arise. Opium was exported from hill States into British India, on the production of passes from the Collector of Simla.

Pika Ragunath Singh, of Bashahr, and Lala Bhagwan Das, of Jubbal, gave evidence as to the good effects, physically and morally, of moderate consumption; and the discontent that would arise from extra taxation. If prohibition were established in British India it should not be extended to hill States, which would certainly resent it.

Jowala Sing of Jharanli, accompanied by three other natives, gave witnesses gave similar evidence, all declaring that the people would be unwilling to make up the loss of revenue from other sources.

Sirdar Partab Singh, President of the Municipal Committee of Alawapar, Jullundur district, Shabaz Khan of Halwara, Ram Singh of Pakowal, Sirdar Thakara Singh of Samarala, and Lala Ram of Jadur were also called and gave evidence to the same effect, one witness stating that since prohibition had been suggested, the people, to show their sorrow, had refrained from cooking their meals and lighting their houses, and had gone into mourning.

THE authorities at the British Museum have been so fortunate as to obtain a copy of Landor's "Simonides," which has been for more than half a century the rarest of all his works. About fifteen years ago a distinguished expert reported so far as he could ascertain after exhaustive researches, not a single copy of "Simonidas" was in existence. This volume which was published at Bath in 1806 contains a number of elegiac pieces, both in English and Latin, a selection of English love poems and some Latin verses, described by Landor himself as "more pure in their Latinity than in their sentiment," of which he presently became so much ashamed that he destroyed every copy of "Simonides which he could lay his hand upon.

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INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

THE SESAMUM CROP.

Final General Memorandum on the Sesamum (Til) crop of the season 1893-94 reads:—

Except in Bombay and Berar the area sown exceeds that sown in the previous year, and the general increase of area sown amounts to nearly 5 per cent. There is a considerable falling-off in the area sown in the southern parts of Bombay and in the Kathiawar States, where sowings were intercepted by rain and curtailed by an extension of the cotton area. In Berar again the early sowinks were impelled by deficient, and the later sowings by excessive, rainfall. The heavy rain also interfered with sowing in northern and north-eastern Madras, but elsewhere in that Presidency the season was favourable, and a fair proportion of the late crop still remains to be sown. In the Central and North-Western Provinces the weather was suitable for sowings: in the Punjab, through the season had very different effects in different districts, there has been a general increase in the sown area amounting to 14 per cent., and in Sind the increase is sown area has been as much as 40 per cent.

While generally speaking the area sown has increased, the outturn will not be as great as in 1893. Owing to excessive September rains there will be a deficiency in Bombay estimated at 24 per cent., as well as in Berar; while the rain of November has in the Central Provinces spoiled the prospects both of the early sown crops of the north and the late sown crops of the south. The crops in the North-Western Provinces promised favourably at first, but there also the excessive rains of the autumn have caused deterioration. In the Punjab the average outturn is expected to be somewhat short of the normal, and in Sind, owing to want of rain and the easy subsidence of the river, the outturn will not amount to the extended area sown. In Madras, so far as can be judged at present, prospects are favourable.

MADRAS LATE SOWINGS GINGELLY.

First Report, of 1893-94. on this crops:—

The area figures of the sowings of gingelly up to the end of November show that, since the report on the early sown crop was closed, nearly 100,000 acres have been brought to account. This represents an increase of nearly 10,000 acres over the area similarly brought to account in a normal year and one of 7,000 acres more than was recorded last year. In Circars and Deccan, the later sowings have been retarded by excessively heavy rain; but in the Carnatic and Central Districts the generally favourable character of the season early in the year led to much larger areas being sown than usual. In the latter group of districts, much of the crop has already been harvested. In the Southern Districts and on the West Coast, the area does not differ much from the normal, but in the former group, owing to the season being much more favourable than last year, the area in the current year shows a large increase.

The crop that is standing is generally in fair condition but it is yet far too early to forecast the prospect of the crop, as much of the late crop has yet to be sown; but the outlook so far is favourable.

MR. J. LOWTHER ON RACING.

THE members of the Gimcrack Club held their annual dinner on the 21st ult. at York. Mr. J. Lowther, M.P., speaking in response to the toast of "The Stewards," said they might congratulate themselves that the turf occupied a very different position in the public mind to what it did a few years ago. (Applause.) He now challenged comparison of the honour which prevailed in turf circles with that which existed in other circles, even including that august body, the Stewards of the Jockey Club. Under the rules of racing, anyone who entertained objection to a decision given upon any point in racing law, or any interpretation of the conditions of racing, had an absolute indefeasible right to obtain the opinion of the highest turf authority in the land. (Applause.) The condition of racing matters at present showed a trace of the prevailing depression, which, as an owner and breeder of blood stock, he regretted; but, at the same time, he owned that, in his judgment, the blatant folly which ruled a few years ago were unhealthy in the extreme. In connection with this subject he would say that the great increase in the value of stakes, which had been a very happy feature in recent years, might to some extent have justified these abnormal prices. In too many instances these large stakes were not the result of larger gates, but being derived from outside sources, and thereby finding their way into the pockets of owners of racehorses, but they were due to the fact that owners of horses had subscribed money in undue proportion. (Hear, hear.) There was a matter of some pressing interest upon which he desired to say a few words. It was the question of the maintenance of order at the races. Much had been said in the public Press as to ruffianism on race-courses. Inquiries had often shown that this was the result of inadequate measures by the executive for the preservation of the public peace, and in such cases the Jockey Club had taken steps to force a remedy, or sacrifice the right and privilege of holding race meetings. These cases, however, had been few and far between, and it had been generally found, on inquiry, that these disorders had taken place outside the jurisdiction of the racing executives. They were usually most rampant upon railway property; but the question of the maintenance of order at race meetings had become a pressing one. The racing community should now consider how far it could, on its own initiative, take precautions against eventualities. It had been suggested to establish a police force, into which a certain number of layers of odds should be admitted, to the exclusion of others in the ring. There was also a proposal that a police force should be formed to be at the beck and call of the racing authorities, and that it should be officered and controlled from the ranks of the turf. Such schemes as that were, on the face of them, mischievous, and any attempt to make the central authorities of the turf responsible for the preservation of the public peace at race meetings would be extremely unwise. They ought, however, to see whether they could avail themselves of the existing force to discharge the duties which might be required. The solution of the difficulty, in his opinion, was to be found in the employment of the police pensioners, who were available for duty of that kind under the control of their own recognised official chiefs, and who could be provided at reasonable cost. At no time had he ever taken a more cheerful view of the general position of turf affairs than on this occasion. (Hear, hear.) He did not deny that there were abuses in connection with the turf, and grave ones too, which required serious consideration. He was not going to say that there were not a great many rogues about, because he knew there were; but there was this consolation, they had been very well watched, and sooner or later they would be pounced upon.

INDIAN CURRENCY POLICY, AND THE SCIENCE OF MONEY.

MR. J. H. NORMAN in the *Pollmall Gazette* writes:—It is very remarkable that in the speeches which have been made in the two Houses of Parliament upon the East Indian Loan Bill, no statesman nor legislator has made any allusion to the science of money. It would seem as in those among the speakers who had given any thought to the science of money (if there is any such science) were aware that that had been flung to the winds, and that as a matter of assumed expediency, India's monetary system had been destroyed and the Loan Bill must be taken as a necessary sequence.

But a good number of the speakers harped upon bi-metallism. The leader of the Opposition in the Upper House as good as proposed bi-metallism as a probable remedy for the present state the world has been brought to in consequence of there having been a legislative fixture of ratio between gold and silver, and the mints of some portions of the world being opened to the unlimited reception of both metals, and both metals made unlimited legal tender. The world has pronounced this unscientific and inexpedient. If the United States of America are true to this principle, bi-metallism, which was killed in 1873, is now buried, and never can be resuscitated. All must admit that the Lord Chancellor has now given his mind to the subject, and as president of the Royal Gold and Silver Commission of 1886-9, and chairman of the Committee which dealt with the censure of the Indian mints the year, must possess a comprehensive view of the whole subjet of money, not only from the standpoint of science, but also that of expediency. Upon the reading of the East India Loan Bill on Wednesday, speaking of the fixture of ratio between gold and silver, he said: "I am certain that as soon as you came to discuss the matter practically, you would find the most vehement differences of opinion upon subjects that are vital without coming to any bi-metallic arrangment at all. The experiment would more over, be open to all the objections urged by the noble Marquis against other experiments. No bimetallic arrangement between the various nations concerned could, in my opinion, be carried into effect."

This matter of ratio between the metals which to the mind of Lord Herschell, renders bi-metallism impracticable, not the only obstacle to the practical working of that theory. In a lecture which the writer delivered to the London Chamber of Commerce in 1888, he pointed out that, basing his estimates upon Dr. Ad. Soetbeer's figures of the production of gold and silver during two periods of forty years each, and assuming that the annual production in minerals would continue, silver at the ratio of 15½ part of silver to one part of gold, the mass of silver produced within forty years would equal £2,640,000,000. Assuming the adoption of universal bi-metallism under such conditions, it is certain that the cheaper metal would displace the dearer metal, and at the end of the forty years there would not be a grain of gold circulating as money or article of value. Bi-metallists have admitted that under such conditions there would not be any gold circulating, and that it would all have been used for other than currency purposes. Besides it is not thinkable by many minds that the ratio appointed by legislation should conform with the future ratio which would exist if gold and silver were dealt with as unfettered and unfavoured commodities.

The question then arises whether it is not utterly opposed to all science and common sense for the State to attempt to make money out of commodities which it deliberately fetters or favours. An answer to this is found in the late Chancellor of the Exchequer's dictum, "That bimetallism is unnatural, unscientific, and unworkable." Bi-metallists will not bury the theory of bi-metallism. They will keep alive the hopes and aims of silver producers, who, by rings, corners, and all manner of expedients, will hinder silver finding its exchange value in near relation to its cost value. Should sound sense, based on experience of the cheaper driving the dearer metal from the country, fail to keep the United States to the principle which has recently governed the action of that country in the abrogation of the Sherman Act, another meeting of the Powers may be held to see whether something cannot be done for the white metal, with most likely as little result as the first meetings have accomplished.

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FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

TEA JACKETS.

TEA Jackets gain in favour day by day, says a "St. Jame's Gazette" gossip. If one comes in tired it only takes a few minutes to slip on one of these delicious garments; and what a transformation it makes! The new jacket shapes are delightful. They effect an austerity that they do not carry out. One of these in a black and white striped silk looks severely tailor-made from behind, but the sleeves are all of bewitchingly puffed crepe de Chine, with black and white lace insertion showing charmingly against the white ground. The severe jacket is open, revealing a vest of accordion-pleated crepe de Chine, whose delicacy is accented by the addition of big black-satin rosettes. There are large plain shoulder-flaps of the silk falling over the puffed sleeves.

UNDERSKIRTS.

Underskirts grow more bewitching, and those in white cambric trimmed with yellow lace are lovely. Silk ones are always charming, but there is a perennial freshness about cambric, which even silk cannot rival. After each visit to the wash tub the cambric renews its youth, while too many visits to the laundry brings the white silk petticoat to early ruin. Brocade underskirts are both pretty and durable, and we are glad to see there is no longer such a rage for petticoat that rustle. Why were women so anxious to proclaim their petticoats? Was it because they wished to prove that they were not among the betrousered reformers of mankind?

PANIERS.

Paniers have, on the whole, obtained a considerable success this winter, and still greater popularity is prophesied for them. In evening dress they really look very well, especially when they are allowed to merge gracefully into the back drapery. A lovely yellow brocade made this way, and with vandykes of point de Venice lace on the skirt, looked very well. Sprigged nets over silk, with rows of insertion, made pretty fresh little gowns for girls and children. A rich and effective gown for a matron is made of brocade, with gloire de Dijon roses on a pale-grey satin ground. A passementerie in which yellow and apricot of the rose, the lovely tins of its leaves, are agreeably blended, edges the skirt, and is thrown into greater relief by a parallel row of mink fur. The bodice and train are of velvet—just the very rich artistic tint of brown you see in the leaves or the rose. The new spangled gauze and net fans are very pretty. The spangles set close along each ridge jingle coquettishly when the fan is in use, and make a brave show of gold and glitter when the fan is closed.

A RETROSPECT OF 1893.

A retrospect should be general as well as individual, and thtrefore the progress of the sex during the past year will offer food for reflection in the portals of the new. On some points there is room for congratulation, while on others the retrograde impulse is more obvious than the progressive. The political position of woman has perhaps improved—if improvement it be. We are told that we are nearer the franchise; let us hope that we are also more fit for it. This is not the place in which to argue the question of whether women deserve it or not; but my conviction is that they will surely get it. What we have to do is to educate woman up to that privilege, so that the vote may not become, when granted, as a weapon in the hand of a child. It will take some time to do it, for she has hitherto been her own worst enemy, politically speaking. Most of those who have prominently associated themselves in the woman's rights clamour are not such as any discriminating man would wish his wife or his sister to become. One of the first things our sex (and the other) have to learn is that the desire—actual or latent—for the equal franchisement of woman is not necessarily linked to a repugnance for feminine vesture and a contempt for the gentle art of housewifery.

FROM BUSY BEE TO BUTTERFLY.

To turn from the busy bees to the butterfly and her history in the third year of this century's last decade. What a brilliant bewildering butterfly she has been! The author of "Key Notes" would call her a rainbow, and, using the word in its sense of many-coloured, there will be found none to gainsay him. The commencement of the spring found the fashionable reveilling in a debauch of colour. No combination of hue was too outrageous for the mode to brook, as his judgment, the blatant folly which ruled a few years ago were unhealthy in the extreme. In connection with this subject he would say that the great increase in the value of stakes, which had been a very happy feature in recent years, might to some extent have justified these abnormal prices. In too many instances these large stakes were not the result of larger gates, but being derived from outside sources, and thereby finding their way into the pockets of owners of racehorses, but they were due to the fact that owners of horses had subscribed money in undue proportion. (Hear, hear.) There was a matter of some pressing interest upon which he desired to say a few words. It was the question of the maintenance of order at the races. Much had been said in the public Press as to the ruffianism on race-courses. Inquiries had often shown that this was the result of inadequate measures by the executive for the preservation of the public peace, and in such cases the Jockey Club had taken steps to

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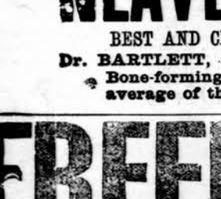

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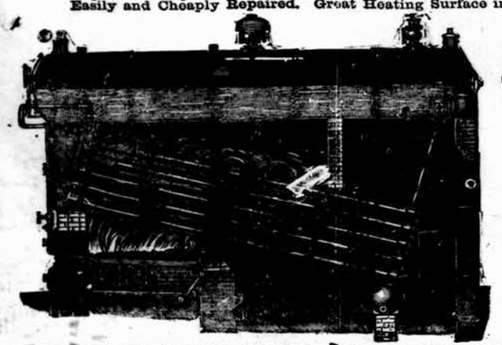

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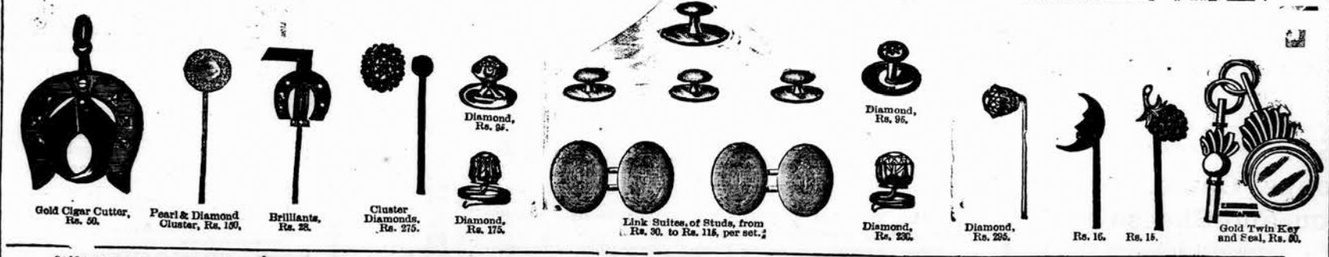
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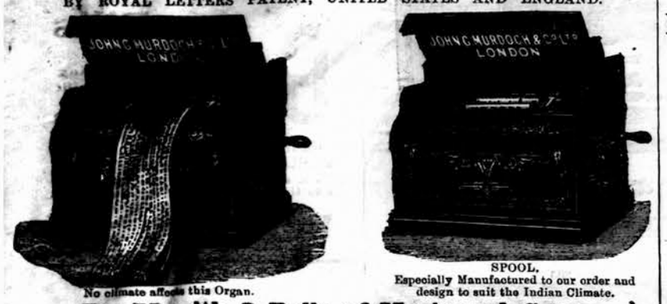

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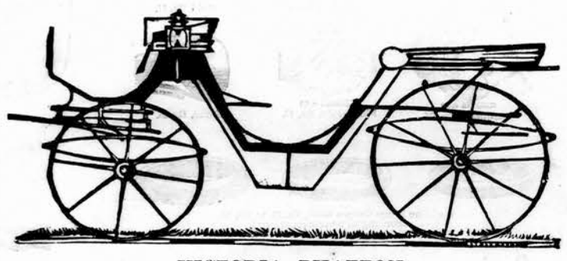

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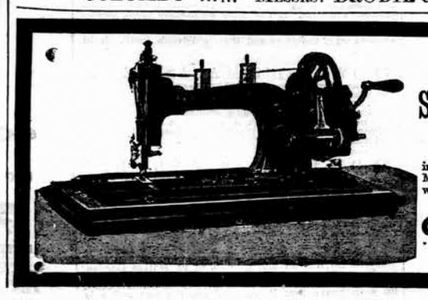

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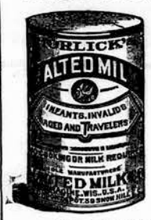

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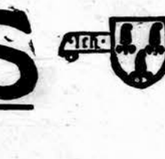

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